GAZETTEER OF
THE UNION TERRITORY
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

DISTRICT GAZETTEER

PART 2 : DAMAN

AND

PART 3 : DIU

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Edited by

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PART 2 : DAMAN

AND

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PART 2—DAMAN

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PART 2—DAMAN

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

GEOGRAPHY*

The district of Daman, the administrative part of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, is about 500 kilometres north of the district of Goa. Situated in 20° 21′ 55″ and 20° 28′ 38″ North latitude and 72° 48′ 18″ and 72° 54′ 16″ East longtitude, the Daman district has an area of 72 square kilometres and a population of 38,739 as per the Census of 1971. It has 26 villages[1] and 1 town which is the taluka headquarters of the district and gives the district its name—Daman.

Its administrative boundaries are shared with the land of the Surat district of Gujarat State. In the north, the Kolak river forms a natural boundary for a stretch of 5·8 kilometres and in the south the Kalu Nadi river provides a boundary over 3·9 kilometres from the shore to the interior; the Arabian sea frontage extends to about 12·25 kilometres, and over the land in the east, the purely administrative line of demarcation runs over a length of 25 kilometres.

Physiographically, Daman is a small part of the South Gujarat coastal land. Developed on the alluvial deposits brought down by the parallel flowing streams from the Peint part of the Sahyadrian hills complex, the land of the taluka shows features of extensive alluvial deposition and subsequent erosion. The Damanganga is the major stream which rising from the Sahyadris develops in this district its estuarine lands.

The basaltic floor of the coastal lands persists to create low plateaus and headlands which separate the drainage of this part of the South Gujarat coast into small parallel flowing river valleys. Thus the extremities of the Daman district are the flanks of the two river valleys as they meet the sea. The basaltic elevations seriously limit the extent of useful alluvial land for agriculture. The Damanganga river divides the taluka into its two traditionally well recognised regions: the 'Moti Daman' in the south and the 'Nani Daman' in the north. But the region is eminently agricultural, with commercial activity concentrated at Daman for reasons rooted in the Portuguese colonial history.

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* This section is contributed by Dr. C. D. Deshpande, Department of Geography, University of Bombay, Bombay.

[1] Of these 26 villages, five have been included in the municipal area of Daman.

Rice is the principal crop occupying about 1,266 hectares of land; but inferior cereals are grown in the *khusky* lands which extend to about 2,367 hectares. The *khajuri* palm is an important tree crop. Fruit trees are raised in patches of good soil having adequate supply of irrigation water.

The economy is based mainly on agricultural and marine products, though trade is still an important activity of Daman town. The town and the district still breathe the antiquity of the Portuguese rule. The town is situated at the river mouth and nestles under the fort which is a projecting headland of basalts. On a similar elevation on the opposite bank of the estuary is the larger and historically more important fort which helped the Portuguese to hold their political sway from the seas and secure its possessions from the local ruling powers of this part of Gujarat. Even after Independence, Daman continued to attract tourists *via* the railway town of Vapi which serves as the main link for economic activity. Daman (population 17,317) is a small-sized town depending partly on primary and partly on commercial activities. It has shown a good increase in population during the last decade, and better amenities and educational facilities including an Arts and Science College, mark its recent growth.

The landscape of Daman region bears through its architecture of the Fort as well as of the Churches the impact of the long Portuguese rule. The economic prosperity of the people and their cultural patterns were influenced to a large extent by the Portuguese. As with the district of Goa, Daman depended heavily on its imports of foreign goods, especially of luxury articles like watches, radios etc. This has now given way to closer and larger economic ties with the rest of Gujarat and India. Its cultural matrix of Gujarat has naturally received a renewal through the revival of Gujarati as a medium of instruction.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The major parts of the area are covered by black soil. From the study of river sections and quarries, the following succession is determined :

Sub-recent to Recent	Sand and Clay.
Deccan Trap	Calcareous tuff. Red bole. Vesicular basalt with amygdules filled with Zeolites, calcite, quartz and agate. Exfoliated basalt. Massive greenish grey fine grained basalt. Massive bluish grey basalt (doleritic).

The general trend of the trap varies from N. 50° E-S, 50° W to E-W with north-westerly and northerly dips ranging from 2° to 35°.

A fault south of the Kalai river trends in a N 75° E-S, 75° W direction.

Groundwater occurs in Deccan traps. The water table lies mostly between 6 and 10 m. Tests indicate the yields of dug wells tapping traps to be of the order of 4 kldp. The groundwater is potable with chloride content ranging from 25 to 180 ppm. The groundwater is hard, with hardness (as $CaCO^3$) generally exceeding 150 ppm.

CLIMATE*

The territory of Daman is situated around Lat. 20° 25′ N and Long. 72° 55′ E. The climate of the district though humid is generally pleasant. The climate can be divided into four main seasons ; the summer season from March to May, the south-west monsoon season from June to September, the post-monsoon or retreating season from October to November and the winter season from December to February.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall for 30 years (1921-50) are given in the following statement :

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Annual
2·3	1·0	0·1	9 3	8 2	354 0	911 3	399 5	326·7	35 4	13 9	1 0	2,062 7

The monsoon bursts over the district of Daman in the second week of June and continues till September. The average annual rainfall of Daman is 206 cm. Of this, more than 95 per cent occurs during the monsoon months of June to September. July is the rainiest of all the months when the average rainfall is about 45 per cent of the annual average. Annual number of days of rainfall exceeding 2 5 mm is about 60.

Temperatures

There is no meteorological observatory situated in this district. The description that follows, is therefore, based on data of the neighbouring areas experiencing similar climatic conditions. After February, the temperatures begin to increase steadily. May is generally the month

* The section on Climate is contributed by the Deprtment of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Pune.

with the highest temperatures, the mean daily maximum being about 34°C and the mean minimum being 26°C. In the late summer season and June, before the advance of the monsoon, the day temperatures may occasionally exceed 40°C. The oppressive heat is relieved by cool sea breeze in the afternoon on most days. The afternoon thundershowers in late summer and in the post-monsoon months also bring some welcome relief. With the advance of the monsoon during the second week of June, there is a drop in temperature. Again, after the withdrawal of the monsoon, day temperatures rise and a secondary maximum in day temperatures, which is of about the same magnitude as in April, is recorded in October. However, the nights continue to become progressively cooler. From December, both the day and night temperatures drop rapidly till January, which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature during January is about 29°C and mean daily minimum is of the order of 15°C. During the cold season, this district is sometimes affected by cold waves in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India. On such occasions, the minimum temperature could drop to 7°C or even less.

Humidity

Due to the proximity of the sea, humidity is generally high. During the south-west monsoon season, the relative humidity generally exceeds 80 per cent. There is a decrease in humidity after the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon, the driest part of the year being November to March, but the relative humidity is generally above 60 per cent.

Cloudiness

The skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast during the monsoon months. During the rest of the year, the skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Wind

Winds are generally light to moderate. However, moderate to strong winds blow during the late summer and the monsoon months. Winds during May and the monsoon months are mainly from directions between south-west to north-west. In the rest of the year, winds blow from directions between north and east in the mornings and between north-west and north in the afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena

Some of the disturbances (depressions and tropical storms) originating in the Arabian Sea or originating in the Bay of Bengal affect Daman in May and during the post-monsoon months of October and November causing heavy rain and gusty winds.

The following statement gives strong depressions (monthwise), affecting the district of Daman during the period 1890-1960 :

Months	Strong depressions
May	1
June	2
July	..
August	1
September	5
October	2
November	2
Total	13

It can be seen that the district is affected by a tropical disturbance once in 5 to 6 years. Thunderstorms occur on some days in the late summer and post-monsoon months.

FLORA*

Daman occupies 57 square kilometres of area. The land area is 5,713 hectares of which 3,636 hectares are covered by food crops and 735 hectares by cash crops like coconut, mango, vegetables etc. the additional cultivable area being 360 hectares. There is practically no forest except small patches of degenerated thorny scrub.

Vegetation and Analysis

Major part of the area as already mentioned is under cultivation either for food crops or cash crops. The sandy or strand vegetation appears all along the narrow sandy beach mixed with undulating gravelly mounds or small hillocks, practically barren or with low scrubby vegetation. The narrow strips of muddy flats present a poor mangrove vegetation.

Along the sandy belt species of *Aloe, Sericostoma, Ipomoea, Solanum, Thespesia, Acacia, Lantana* etc. are found to be common. *Hyphaene indica* grows singly or in small groups along the southern coastal belt but never in such large numbers as seen in Diu and surroundings.

Undulating terrain and hillocks are devoid of tree growth. The open grassy areas and the slopes of the hillocks are dominated by grass species of *Themeda-Pseudanthistiria* community, commonly associated with other grasses like species of *Ischaemum, Iseilema, Heteropogon, Eragrostis, Digitaria, Setaria, Chloris* mixed with a few legumes like *Geissaspis, Alysicarpus* and *Sopubia*. Among the shrubs, species of

* The section on Flora is contributed by Dr. R. S. Rao, Deputy Director, Botanical Survey of India, Central National Herbarium, Howrah.

Lantana, Adhatoda, Euphorbia, Vitex and *Grewia, Woodfordia, Zizyphus* are common.

The ruderal vegetation commonly consists of species of *Leucas, Martynia, Leonotis, Justicia, Alysicarpus, Xanthium, Malachra, Cassia, Achyranthes, Tridax, Argemone* and such other weeds. Along the moist situations, species of *Cyperus, Fimbristylis, Scirpus, Eriocaulon* and *Dopatrium* etc., appear frequently.

The mangrove vegetation occurring on muddy flats along the river banks of Daman Ganga, Coileque and Kalai, consist of mostly *Avicennia marina* var. *acutissima*, associated with species of *Aegiceras Acanthus, Sonneratia, Salicornia* and a few members of *Cyperaceae* and *Poaceae*.

Economic and Medicinal Plants

Cocos nucifera (coconut) is commonly cultivated along the coastal area. There are a few species already known in Indian medicine. They are species of *Sida, Abrus, Clitoria, Centella, Eclipta, Hemidesmus, Pedalium, Vitex, Gloriosa superba* and a few others.

Besides *Hyphaene indica,* which is an interesting dischotomous branching palm, seen as a few groves only along the seashore, the mangrove species of *Lumnitzera, Sonneratia, Agiceras, Avicennia* provide inteiesting study to students of Botany.

The general survey of the flora of the Daman district presents 293 species of Antiosperms under 209 genera belonging to 61 families. The Dicots are represented by 192 species under 148 genera of 50 families and the monocots 101 species belonging to 61 genera under 11 families.

The general analysis of the flora indicates that families like *Poaceae, Fabaceae, Cyperaceae, Asteraceae* and *Acanthaceae* are normally dominant in this district.

FISH AND FISHERIES

The district of Daman is situated on the west coast of India and has a coastline of 12 kilometres. Some of the most important species of fish caught in the area are Pomfret, Indian Salmon, Prawns, Perches and Bombay Duck. A detailed list of fishes found in this district is given in the Appendix 1.

There are also fishes like *doma, varada, sol-fish, boi, mandli* etc. which are found in the trawl nets.

SNAKES*

In the district of Daman there are no mountains or forests. However, a large number of agricultural farms are interspersed throughout the

* The section on snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras, Scientist, Bandra, Bombay

district and this cultivation attracts a large number of insects during pollination which brings frogs and in the wake of this comes snakes to feed on frogs. As a result a number of snakes can be seen in the district of Daman. The number of deaths due to snakes in 1973 admitted to hospitals near Marvor ran to about forty in a population of about 10,000 served by that hospital. The medical officer there mentioned that many of the snake-bites were due to *Echis carinatus*.

A brief description of non-poisonous and poisonous snakes is given below :—

Non-Poisonous Snakes

Typhlops braminus.—This blind snake is called *Bandhani chakan* in Gujarati, and the animal is found in the kitchen gardens. It is a very thin snake with imbricate scales on the body and has no eyes. It is often mistaken to be earthworm, but its colour is grey. It digs out burrows under trees and feeds on worms, insects and their larvae. The snakes are seen to lay eggs during the summer months.

Eryx conicus.—This snake is locally called *Malori*. It is chocolate brown in colour with irregular patches of grey all over the body. The tail is very blunt. It is a very lethargic snake which feeds on frogs, lizards, insects and very small mammals, and always lies partly buried in soil and sometimes in sand. It grows to two feet and lays eggs during the rainy season.

Python molurus.—This is locally known as *Ajgar*. It is a very rare snake and has been found only a few times, between rocks near sweet water rivers. It grows to nearly 14 feet in length, has an ash grey body with chocolate patterns and pink border head. It is one of the heaviest snakes in India. It feeds on big mammals and poultry. During the summer it lays fairly big-sized eggs and buries them in the soil.

Natrix piscator.—This is locally known as *Hedwa* and is often found in muddy waters, feeding on frogs and fishes. It is olive green with checker-board markings all over the body in black. It grows to 3 feet and sometimes it moves out onto the land. It lays eggs during the summer months on the mud banks and swims very well in the sweet waters.

Natrix stolata.—This snake is very commonly seen specially during the rainy season. It grows to about two and a half feet in length, is buff coloured or sometimes olive green with raticulated faint black irregular cross-bars on the body and two buff coloured longitudinal bars running on the two sides. It is a harmless snake and it feeds on insects, frogs and lizards and lays eggs during the summer months.

Lycodon aulicus.—Locally people call this snake *Kanara.* This common wolf snake is about two feet long, grey in colour with brown cross stripes all over the body. This snake is found in the kitchen gardens feeding on insects, frogs and small mammals. It lays eggs in the summer.

Oligodon venustus—This snake is called *palawari* or *Shankh Bhangani* in the Gujarat region. It is ash coloured, with deep brown cross stripes all over the body and grows to about 2 feet in length. It is always found in the kitchen gardens feeding on frogs, insects, lizards and small mammals.

Ptyas mucosus.—This rat snake is locally called *Dhaman.* It grows to nearly 6 feet and is camel yellow in colour with patches of black at the corners of the scales, specially in the tail region. It has the peculiar habit of tying a knot by its tail and secreting an offensive putrid liquid from the glands in the hind region on the body. It is a very useful snake in that it keeps the rat population down, and is often seen moving in the fields or climbing trees also. It also lays eggs during the summer months.

Dryophis nasutus.—This is the *Lilfan* snake which is said to be commonly met with within the ramparts of the old fort of Moti Daman. The location is full of large trees. This green whip snake lies hanging from the branches with its pointed head dangling in the wind. It grows to about 5 feet in length and has a parrot-green colour with two wide stripes at the sides. The belly is yellow. Rather big round eyes are situated slightly behind the pointed nose and the vertical pupil gives an eerie impression. It feeds primarily on birds, small mammals and lizards.

Poisonous Snakes

Naja Naja.—This is the most common poisonous snake in the area and is locally known as *Nag* or *Kailoved.* It grows to a maximum of 6 feet with a brown or grey colour having black spots on the scales across the body. The most important point about this snake is that it has a hood which it spreads as a warning sign and also during the time of attack. The upper surface of the hood has a spectacle mark. On the under surface of the head are two black spots at the sides and three rows of ash grey cross stripes from below the hood upto the neck. Though the snake raises the head menacingly, it will go away if not disturbed. It feeds on frogs and small mammals. Sometimes it attacks birds also. After spreading the hood it hisses intermittently, before it goes in for the strike. The fangs of this snake are small and fixed to the jaw. They do not have a complete channel in the centre but contain a cutter-like cavity on the dorsal surface. It is because of this that many

a time it is not able to give a full dose of the venom, whereby the victim may be saved. The venom of this snake is neuro-toxic, that is, it attacks the nerves, and the victim dies of respiratory paralysis. The feeding of the patient on neem leaves, salt or pepper are all indications that the charmers suspect the snake to be a cobra. In neuro-toxic poisoning the sensations are deadened. To save a victim bitten by this snake, an antivenin injection is to be given by a qualified medical practitioner.

It lays eggs after the summer which hatch out during the rains. This snake is seen all over the area and has been observed in some old houses with a cellar, where the snake gets darkness, coolness, warmth and the food of rats that come to the dingy area.

Bungarus caereleus.—Some people call this snake as *Kanara,* and some call it *Konotaro*. It is the common kiait which is found in the regions away from the coast. It is not a very common snake. Normally, it grows to about five feet, is steel blue in colour and has cross stripes all over the body. It has a hexagonal row of scales on the back. It remains buried between stones and bricks and feeds on frogs, small mammals, lizards, and even snakes. It is a very poisonous snake and the total amount of venom to kill a normal-sized man is only about 6 mg while in the case of cobra it will be 12 mg. The poison is neuro-toxic and it has more pronounced symptoms than that of cobra poisoning. A proper antivenin will always save the patient. There is no pain at the site of the bite nor is there any swelling to be seen when this snake bites. It lays eggs and moves primarily during the night hours.

Hydrophis caerulec.—This common sea snake is locally called *Samudra sarp* or *Phoos*. It is ash grey in colour with black cross stripes all over the body. The head is very small and the tail is completely flattened like an oar. The under surface has totally fused to form a small ridge and the snake cannot propogate on the sand or land. It can only swim in the sea, or the estuarine rivers. The fishermen often get it in the net and they throw the snake on the beach where it dries out in the sun. The poison of this snake is highly neuro-toxic and the patient can only be saved by proper antivenin It feeds on fishes, eels and other sea foods. It lays eggs which are buried in the sand.

Vipera Russeli.—This Russel's viper is called *Chital* locally. It grows to four feet and is olive green with three chains of elliptical brown spots, one of the dorsal side and two on the sides. The head is triangular and the scales on the head are very small. This snake hisses very loudly and continuously. The fangs are nearly half

an inch long, with a complete channel in the centre. They are also movable and covered by a fleshy bag. It bites fiercely and the symptoms are very painful. There is intense pain at the site of the bite and a swelling which grows all over the limb. There is oozing of plasma from the site of the bite and the patient, if not treated in time dies of heart failure. The poison is vaso-toxic wherein the clotting mechanism of the blood is destroyed and the victim bleeds. Another enzyme clots the blood in the arteries with dangerous effects. The only safe remedy is an antivenin given in time. This snake lays young snakes directly, during the monsoon days.

Echis carinatus.—This is the local *Forsi*. It is a very common snake which grows to only eighteen inches in length, has a triangular head, a grey body, with a raticulate marking all over and an arrow head mark on the head. This snake moves in a side winding manner, whereby it rubs the serrated scales near the neck that makes a continuous hissing sound. The snake is poisonous and even though the patient may not die immediately due to this snake-bite, he may die of secondary complications. There is an intense pain at the site of the bite, some bleeding from the site, and swelling and oozing of serum. In due course, the patient will start bleeding from many parts of the body. The only remedy is an antivenin injection. The snake lays the young ones during the rainy season.

Trimeresurus graminius.—This *Nagubiyo,* as it is called locally, is found among the thick greenery of Moti Daman. It is not a very common snake, but is found to measure about two feet and has a green head which is triangular and small yellow spots on the body. The poison is vaso-toxic like that of Russel's viper. It also lays young snakes.

* * *

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

ANCIENT RULERS OF DAMAN*

Mauryas

The district Daman of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is situated on the southern border of the Surat district of the Gujarat State. From the 2nd century B.C. to the 13th century A.D. it formed part of the country known as *Latu* which was one of the seven divisions of the Aparant or Konkan Vishaya.[1] The edicts of Emperor Ashoka (273-236 B.C.) are found at Girnar in Saurashtra and at Sopara near Bombay.[2] The Daman district is included in the intervening region and must have formed part of the Mauryan empire at least at the time of Ashoka and his religious orders must have been followed by the people of *Lata* country including Daman. It is not known whether Daman was under his successor Samprati, but thereafter the Mauryan power was weakened. The Sungas who succeeded them in the east do not seem to have extended their away over this part of India.

Satavahanas and Kshatrapas

Satakarni I, the Satavahana ruler was supreme in the Dakshinapath and the district seems to have been subjected to his rule by the end of the 2nd century B.C.[3] Sakas seem to have ruled over south Gujarat from Ujjain during the 1st century B.C. and were driven out from Ujjain by 58 B.C.[4]

Kshaharatas who were the provincial governors i.e. Kshatrapas under the Kushana emperors, seem to have ruled over Daman district during the 1st century A.D. The coins of Bhumaka and Nahapan, the Kshaharata rulers are discovered in the surrounding areas of Surat district.[5] Ushavadata, a son-in-law of Nahapan is said to have provided ferries on the rivers Dahanuka, Damana, Parada and Tapi. This is the earliest reference to these rivers and the names of the places i.e. Dahanu, Daman and Pardi are named after them and seem to have

* This section is contributed by Dr V. T. Gune, Panaji, Goa

[1] B.G.I, Pt. 2, p. 282 N and p. 310.

[2] E.I. VIII, p. 41 ff.

[3] MSG (*History*), Pt. I, pp. 82-83.

[4] Sankalia, H. D., *Archaeology of Gujarat*, p. 10.

[5] JNSI XII, pp. 26, 30; *Age of Imperial Unity* (1953), p. 181, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

remained unchanged for the last 2000 years.[1] The establishment of ferries indicates the ruler's interest in providing travel facilities to his people and traders. The district seems to have been subjected to the rule of Gautamiputra Satakarni in about A.D. 125, who drove away the Kshaharatas. But the Satavahana rule was shortlived.

Rudradaman I, grandson of Chastan of Kardamaka branch of Kshatrapas reconquered a large part of western India including the sea-board from the river Mahi in Gujarat to Ratnagiri by about A.D. 150 from the Satavahana ruler Satakarni,[2] and Daman district again passed under the rule of Kshatrapas of Ujjain. After Rudradaman, his successors upto Kshatrapa Vijayasen (A.D. 238-249) seem to have ruled over the district till A.D. 249. Thereafter, the Kshatrapa power seems to have been weakened by their own army generals, the Abhiras.

Abhiras

Abhir King Ishvarasena of Nasik who had conquered the western part of the Deccan from the Satavahanas seems to have extended his sway over the Daman district.[3] The district also seems to have been held by Gautamiputra Yajnashri Satakarni during his campaigns against the Kshatrapas from A.D. 180 to 200.[4]

The Puranas have assigned 67 years period for Abhir Kings, which appears to be too short. It is possible that Abhiras ruled for above 167 years till A.D. 416.[5]

Silver coins of one King Shri Maharaja Rudragana were found at Daman and at Karad in Satara district along with the coins of Kshatrapa King Vishvasena (A.D. 300). As stated in the legend on his coin, Rudragana was the son of Maharajendravarman and also a devoted Vaishnava or Paramavaishnava. Rudragana and his father Rajendravarman have borne the title of *Maha,* or the great, and they appear to have been the rivals of Kshatrapas. They might have been the successors of Abhir King Ishvarasena and their rule seems to have extended over Daman by the end of the 3rd century A.D.[6].

The Abhir King Ishvarasena founded an era which continued in use for over thousand years and became known later on as *Kalachuri* or *Chedi Samvat*. It was started in A.D. 248-49 and current years A.D.249-50 and its new year began on *Kartika Sukla Pratipada,* i.e. the first day of the bright half of the month of Kartika [7].

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[1] E.I. VIII, Nasik Inscn. 10, p. 78 ff.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 41 ff; B.G. I, pt 1, p. 35.
[3] B.G. I, Pt. 1, p. 51; MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 103.
[4] MSG (History), Pt. I, p. 160.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 104.
[6] B.G. I, Pt. 1, p. 58; MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 160.
[7] MSG (*History*), pt. I, p. 103.

Traikutakas

The district seems to have been subjected to the rule of Traikutakas during the 5th century A.D., whose coins and inscriptions are found in Daman and also in the adjacent areas of the Surat district. Traikutakas were the feudatories of the Abhiras. Traikuta means three-peaked mountain. It seems to have been the name of their capial which is now identified with a range of hills bordering the Nasık district on the west.[1] Three names of the Traikutaka rulers are available. The first known Traikutaka King is Maharaja Indradatta whose name is found only in the legends on the coins of his son Maharaja Dahrasena.[2] The coins of Traikutakas closely imitate the coins of the western Kshatrapas. They have on the obverse the King's bust and on the reverse the usual Kshatrapa symbols of the Chaitya, the sun and the moon inside a circularly engraved legend. These coins of Dahrasena were discovered at Daman and Kamrej in Surat district, Karad in Satara district and Kazad in the Indapur taluka of the Pune district. His copper-plate inscription was found at Pardi near Daman. His Pardi inscription states that he had performed Ashvamedha Yajna or horse sacrifice which indicates that he had declared his independence after the decline of the Imperial Abhiras. Their records are dated in a specific era which is now identified with Abhira-Kalachuri Era. Dahrasena was a worshipper of God Vishnu as he styles himself as *Parama Vaishnava* on the coins and in this inscription he is described as *Bhagavatpada-Karmakara*. His empire extended over southern Gujarat or *Lata* country including Daman, Konkan and northern Maharashtra. He seems to have ruled from A.D. 440-456.[3] He was succeeded by his son Vyaghrasena who is known from his copper-plate inscription found at Surat and silver coins found at Kazad and other places. He ruled from A.D 465-492.[4] By A.D. 500, the Traikutaka power seems to have been destroyed by the Vakataka King Harishena, to whom an inscription in the Ajanta caves credits the victory over *Lata* and Traikuta[5]

Kalachuris

The district next seems to have come under the suzerainty of Kalachuris of Mahishmati who seem to have succeeded Abhiras at Mahishmati near Indore by the end of the 5th century A.D. The silver coins of the Kalachuri King Krishnaraja have been found all over in the territory previously held by the Traikutakas and thus by the middle of the 6th century, Krishnaraja seems to have held sway over *Lata* including Daman. The coins of

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[1] MSG (*History*), pt. I, p. 107.
[2] C.I.I., IV, p. Ci xxix f.
[3] C.I.I., IV, Inscn. No. 8.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. 9.
[5] C.I.I., IV, p. 127 and MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 130

Krishnaraja describe him as *Parama-Maheshvara-Matapitrapada-Nudhyata* which means illustrious Krishnaraja who meditates at the feet of the mother and father and is a devout worshipper of God Shiva, *Maheshvara.*[1] Krishnaraja was succeeded by his son Shankaragana (A.D. 575-600). He was succeeded by his son Budharaja who was routed out by the King Mangales of Chalukyas of Badami about A.D. 609.[2]

Chalukyas of Badami and Navasari

Pulakeshi II seems to have placed *Lata* district in charge of his relative Satyashraya-Dhruvaraja-Indravarman in A.D. 610 in addition to the Rewatidwipa or modern Goa territory.[3] It was held by the Chalukya prince Vijayavarmaraja in A.D. 643. Sometime thereafter, it was placed with Sendrakas in A.D. 654.[4] Dharashraya Jayasimhavarman seems to have assisted his elder brother, Emperor Vikramaditya I of the Badami Chalukyas in the expansion of his power in the north and north-western part of India and he was appointed as a viceroy over the *Lata* country in which Daman was included by A D. 671.[5] The descendants of Jayasimhavarman : Shryashraya Shiladitya (A.D. 671-692), Jayashraya Mangalarasa (A.D. 691-731), Avanijashraya Pulakeshi (A.D. 739) are known as *Lata* or Navasari Chalukyas and ruled over *Lata* from Navasarika, modern Navasari on the bank of the river Purna to the north of Daman. They ruled independently as feudatories of the Badami Chalukyas of the Deccan.[6]

Rashtrakutas

The district passed under the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed from A.D. 757 to A.D. 975. Earlier to the establishment of the Rashtrakuta sovereignty at Malkhed, another branch of Rashtrakutas seem to have ruled in Gujarat. The copper-plate grant of Karkaraja II from Atroli-Charoli in Surat district dated Shaka 669/A.D. 747 gives the names of the rulers of these Gujarat Rashtrakutas as Karkaraja I, Dhruvaraja, Govindaraja who married a Chalukya princess Bhavanaga of Mangalarasa probably of Navasari Chalukyas, and Karkaraja II. He was contemporary with Dantidurga and Krishnaraja, the founders of the Rashtrakutas sovereignty in the Deccan.[7] In his above referred to grant, he had assumed the titles *Paramabhattaraka Maharajadhiraja* and thus seems to have established in *Lata* as an independent ruler by A.D. 747. He might have assisted Dantidurga in his founding of Rashtrakuta sovereignty in

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[1] C.I.I., IV, p. clxxx ff; MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 137.
[2] B.G., I, Pt. 2, p. 311.
[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 311, 349; I. A. XXII, p. 113.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 360.
[5] E.I., VIII, p. 229.
[6] MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 231.
[7] JBBRAS XVI, p. 105; B.G. I, Pt. 1, pp. 121-23; MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 235.

the Deccan at Malkhed. Dantidurga's Elora Dashavatar inscription, A.D. 750, shows that he held *Lata* and *Malva.*[1] After the death of Dantidurga, he seems to have tried to secure his succession at Malkhed and was ousted by Krishna, the successor of Dantidurga in A.D 757.[2]

The *Lata* country was ruled by the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed in the Deccan directly till A.D. 808 by the successors of Dantidurga — Krishna and Govinda II (A.D. 757-795), Dhruvaraja I (A.D. 795-800) and Govinda III (A.D. 800-808). Govinda III handed over the *Lata* kingdom to his brother Indra about A.D. 808 and was given the title *Lateshvaramandalasya* or the protector of Latamandala[3] Indra was succeeded by his son Karka who seems to have ruled Latamandala with his brother Govinda jointly till A.D. 826. Dhruva II, son of Karka came to the throne about A.D. 835 and was succeeded by Akalavarsha in A.D. 867 and he was succeeded by his son Dhruva II whose kingdom, south of Broach i.e. Latamandala passed back into the hands of the main branch of Malkhed about A D. 871.[4]

Two Navasari inscription of Rashtrakuta King Indra Nityavarsha dated Shaka 836/A.D. 914 indicates that from A.D. 888 *Lata* country was ruled by them directly with the help of their officers and also through their feudatory Shilahara of North Konkan.[5]

Chalukyas of Kalyani and Navasari

The district passed to Tailapa II of the Chalukyas of Kalyani after his conquest of the Rashtrakutas in A D. 973. Tailapa II placed *Lata* country in charge of his relative and general Barappa *alias* Dvarappa Chalukya.[6]

Hemachandra calls Barappa a King of Latadesha. The existence of this Chalukya feudatory family named as Nimbarka ruling over *Lata* country is revealed by the Surat grants of the descendants of Barappa · Kirtiraja A.D. 1018, Trilochanapal A D. 1051 and Sanjan plates of Trivikramapal A.D. 1077 The *Lata* kingdom of Nimbarka Chalukyas seems to have covered territory between river Tapti and Damanganga and their capital was situated in a hilly forest area to the east of Surat at Nandipuri.[7]

Trivikramapal was the sixth descendant from Barappadeva. His inscription is dated A.D. 1077, thus assigning 20 years period for each ruler, the geneology can be drawn as follows : Barappa, about

[1] B.G I, Pt. 1, p. 122.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] I.A. XII, p. 162.
[4] B.G. I, Pt. 1, p. 127.
[5] B.G.I., pt. 1, pp. 129–131; *Ibid.*, Pt. 2, p. 23.
[6] *Ibid.*, p 23; JBBRAS XVIII, p. 253.
[7] I.A. XII, pp. 200-202; Pandya' A. V., "Some Newly Discovered Inscriptions from Gujarat" in Journal, *Vallabha Vidyanagar*, 1959, p 3; *Ibid.*, Sanjan Plates, p. 4.

A.D. 970-990, his son Goggiraja A.D. 990-1010, his son Kirtiraja A.D. 1010-1030, his son Vatsaraja A.D. 1030-1050, his son Trilochanpal A.D. 1050-1070 and his son Trivikramapal A.D. 1070-1090.

Barappa obtained Latadesha by the favour of Chalukya Emperor Tailapa II of Kalyani in about A.D. 975. The Gujarat Chalukya ruler Mularaj and his son Chamunda seem to have attacked the *Lata* country and destroyed Barappa. His son Goggi is said to have relieved his own land like the greater Vishnu that was seized by his powerful enemies. He is described as *Mandalika Tilaka*. Yadav Samant Vesugi of Chandor near Nasik, is said to have married Nayaladevi, daughter of Goggiraja.[1] His son Kirtiraja is described as *Mahamandaleshvar* and thus seems to have established his *Lata* kingdom on a firm footing. However, at the end of his reign, he suffered defeat at the hands of Chalukya ruler Durlabha of Gujarat.[2] It seems the Kadamba ruler Shashthadev II of Goa occupied part of the *Lata* country near Daman about A.D. 1042.[3] Vatsaraja, the son of Kirtiraja, seems to have restored his kingdom. He is said to have presented God Somanath of Pattan in Saurashtra, a gold umbrella resplendent with jewels.[4] The reign of his son Trilochanopal was peaceful. He granted village Erthana from Olpad taluka in Surat district to a Brahman Madhava, a Bhargava of the Gotra of Kushika in Shaka year 972/A.D. 1051, for his merit.[5]

As is seen from his Navasari grant Shaka 996/A.D. 1074, the Chalukya ruler Karna I of Anhilwad occupied the *Lata* country of Trivikramapal in A.D. 1074, but it was reconquered by Trivikramapal after three years in Shaka 999/A.D. 1077 after defeating Karna in the battlefield on the bank of the river Vishvamitri near Baroda. He rewarded his general's son Padmadeva with the grant of 500 villages in Ashtagrama-vishaya which was situated in Nagasarika Mandala i.e. modern Navasari to the north of Daman.[6] The headquarters of the province seems to have been shifted to Navasari during the 11th century A.D.

It is not known how long Trivikrimapal continued to rule over the *Lata* country as a feudatory of the Chalukyas of Kalyani. However, it is learnt from Kanarese inscription at Balgamve that the *Lata* country was held by Chalukya officer *Mahapradhana Anantapuradhyaksha* during the regime of Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI (A.D. 1076-1127). The feudatory of the Kalyani Chalukyas, Yadav Sinharaja (A.D. 1105-1120) of Chandor near Nasik is credited with victory over Gurjaras and thus the Lata-

[1] Bassein grant, I.A. XII, p. 119.
[2] I.A. XII, p. 198.
[3] Ganadevi Stone Inscription of Shashtha II, Shaka 964/A.D. 1042, Gadre, A. S., *Important inscriptions from the Baroda State*, pp. 64–71.
[4] I.A. XII, p. 200.
[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 200–205.
[6] Sanjan Plates in Journal, *Vallabha Vidyanagar*, 1959, p. 4.

mandal seems to have formed part of the dominion of Vikramaditya VI of Kalyani.[1] His successor Someshvar (A.D. 1127-1137) and his successor Jagadekamalla (A.D. 1137-1152) seem to have held their sway over the *Lata* country.[2] Under Tailapa III (A.D. 1152-1163), the power of the Chalukyas of Kalyani was weakened, and Ambad, general of Gujarat Chalukya ruler Kumarpal (A.D. 1143-1174) destroyed Mallikarjuna, Thana Shilahar feudatory of the Kalyani Chalukyas in A.D. 1160 and it is possible that during this period, the *Lata* country was annexed to the dominion of Gujarat Chalukyas of Anhilwad.[3]

Chalukyas of Anhilwad

The Chalukyas of Gujarat seem to have ruled over *Lata* country through their feudatory Simha.[4]

After the fall of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, Yadav ruler Bhillama V, founded the Yadava sovereignty of the Deccan at Devagiri in about A.D. 1187.[5] The Parmar ruler Subhatavarman, occupied the *Lata* country while Bhimadev II of Anhilwad was engaged in his war with Qutbuddin Aibak, Sultan of Delhi in A.D. 1197. Simha, the Chalukya feudatory of *Lata* transferred his allegiance to the Parmar ruler and continued to rule over the *Lata* country as Parmar feudatory until Subhatavarman and his successor Arjunavarman from A.D 1210 to A.D. 1217.[6]

The Yadava ruler Singhana, grandson of Bhillama destroyed Parmar ruler Arjunsing in A.D. 1217.[7] Simha, King of *Lata*, transferred his allegiance to the Chalukyas of Anhilwad. Singhana launched an expedition against *Lata* about A D. 1225, which was led by his general Kholeshvara. The Chalukya noble Jayantasimha seems to have usurped the Chalukya throne of Anhilwad in A.D. 1223.[8] He was not interested in giving his support to *Lata* King Simha who was changing his loyalty frequently. Both Simha and his brother Sindhuraja were destroyed on the battlefield by the Yadavas.[9] Simha's son Sangramsimha also known as Shanka was taken prisoner by the Yadav Singhana. Broach, that is the northern part of the ancient *Lata*, was conquered by the Yadavas, but Shanka was soon released and placed in charge of Broach as Yadava feudatory.[10] The southern part of Latamandal including Daman seems to have been annexed to Yadava empire of Devagiri during this period.[11]

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[1] Verma, O. P, *The Yadavas and Their Times*, Nagpur, 1970, p. 42: MSG (*History*), Pt. I, pp. 325, 331.
[2] MSG (*History*), Pt. I, p. 337.
[3] B.G. I, Pt. 1, p 185; MSG (*History*), Pt I, pp. 338-39
[4] MSG (*History*), Pt I, p 364.
[5] B.G. I, Pt. 2, p. 238.
[6] E.I. VIII, p. 103.
[7] Vratakhanda V, p 43.
[8] I.A. VI, pp. 97-98.
[9] Ambe Inscription of A. D. 1228, SMHD I, p. 64.
[10] MSG (*History*), Pt I, p. 363.
[11] Verma, O P., *op. cit.*, p. 101.

Yadavas of Devagiri

A treaty of mutual friendship and non-aggression was signed between Lavanaprasad, the Minister of Bhima II of Anhilwad and Singhana in A.D. 1232. Singhana was recognised as a great King or Kings, as a paramount ruler. Thereby his overlordship over *Lata* was acceded to by the Gujarat ruler.[1]

By the middle of the 13th century, a Rajput prince Ramasingh *alias* Ramashah, who had lost his ancestral patrimony from Udaipur during the Muslim conquest of Rajasthan came down to seek his fortune in the south and seems to have defeated the Koli Chief Nathoart belonging to the Thorat tribe of Kolis and established himself in the hilly tract at Asheri or Asserseta near Daman about A.D. 1262.[2]

Delhi Sultans and Dharampur Rulers

Ramasing was succeeded by his son Somashah in A.D. 1295 when Allauddin Khilji, Emperor of Delhi, had conquered the Gujarat from the Chalukyas of Anhilwad and also the Deccan from the Yadavas of Devagiri. The newly founded State of Ramnagar at the foot of the ghats flourished under Somashah (A.D. 1295-1335), Purandarshah (A.D. 1335-1360), Dharamshah (A.D. 1360-1391) and Gopushah (A.D 1391-1432). The capital was shifted to Nagar Fatapur from Nagar Haveli by Dharamshah and its southern limits touched the Jawhar territory from the Thana district. Its northern border extended to river Auranga near Bulsar to the north of Daman. Towards the east its border extended to Peint and Surgana from the Nasik district.[3] The ancient trade route joined Nasik with port Daman *via* Peint and Surgana. The provincial governors of Delhi, Sultan of Gujarat and the Deccan had to devote themselves to the consolidation of their power in the south. The district of Daman including the coastal tract from Surat to Mahim continued to be ruled by its own chieftains of Ramnagar during the 14th century and also early part of the 15th century A.D. Jagatshah succeeded Gopushah and ruled during A.D. 1432 to A.D. 1470.

Gujarat Sultans

Mahmud Shah Begada seems to have conquered fort Parnera on the river Par and the port of Daman and levied tribute from Jagatshah in A.D. 1465.[4] Naranshah who succeeded Jagatshah ruled from A.D. 1470 to

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[1] B.G. I, Pt. 1, p. 199.
[2] *History and Administration of Dharampur State*, Dharampur, Surat District, p. 9.
[3] The capital of the state was shifted from Nagar to modern Dharampur in the 18th century after the conquest of Nagar Haveli by the Marathas which was also made over by them to the Portuguese as a jagir in A. D. 1780; *History of Dharampur*, p. 22.
[4] Briggs' *Ferishta* IV, Calcutta, 1971, p. 30; *History of Dharampur*, p.10; Commissariat, M.S., *History of Gujarat*, Vol. I, p. 181; B. G. I, Pt. 1, p. 245.

1500, while his successor Dharamshah II ruled from A.D. 1500-1531. During these sixty years, the State was surrounded on three sides by Muslim rulers, but its rulers did not come in conflict with Muslim rulers of the Gujarath or the Deccan.

The Portuguese who landed at Calicut in A.D. 1498 and established at Goa in A.D. 1510, were carrying on depredation in the coastal areas during early part of the 16th century A.D. In A.D. 1553, they forcibly seized Daman, having driven out its governor. Rana Jayadeva of Ramnagar, A.D. 1531-1561, entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the Portuguese, who recognised the right of the Rana to customs of Daman port and also one-fourth of the revenue of the territory surrounding the Daman port.[1]

PORTUGUESE RULE IN DAMAN*

Daman was acquired by the Portuguese from the Shah of Gujarat. They noticed the port of Daman for the first time in 1523. They attacked it several times thereafter before it was finally obtained by them in 1559 by means of a treaty with the Shah. The first attack was in 1529. The defenders were put to flight. The port and the nearby villages were ravaged. The inhabitants were subjected to all sorts of cruelties. The vessels anchored at the port were set on fire.[2] The next attack came in 1531. The place was deserted at their approach. In 1533, the Portuguese planned to attack Daman again ; but refrained from doing so as they found the defenders well prepared. In the following year the Portuguese attacked Daman with 40 vessels and 500 men. The defenders were defeated. The fortress of Daman was pulled down.[3] Then followed a series of negotiations between the Portuguese and the Shah of Gujarat whereby the former obtained Bassein and Diu. Daman was forgotten for the time being.

Two decades later the Portuguese began to regard the acquisition of Daman necessary for the security of their province of Bassein. In 1556, therefore, the Governor of Goa sent an envoy to the Shah of Gujarat seeking the cessation of Daman. The Shah was found willing to cede the place in return for one-half of the custom receipts of Diu. Negotiations continued for settling the terms of cessation of the town and the fortress of Daman. The Shah sent his own envoy to Goa. However, there was no possibility of acquiring Daman without using force. The Captain of Daman was an Abyssinian chief with 3,000 soldiers. He

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* This section is contributed by Dr. B. S Shastri, Panaji, Goa.

[1] Danvers, *Portuguese in India*, I, p. 512.

[2] Castanheda VIII, 207; Moniz, A. F, *Noticias e Documentos para a historia de Damao* (Bastora, 1923), I, pp. 14-15.

[3] Castanheda VIII, pp. 243, 303, 335-37; Correa III, II, p. 476; Moniz, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 15-17.

would not obey the orders from the royal court in Ahmedabad. The Shah was a minor and the Abyssinian refused to obey the regents. Nevertheless, the Shah and his regents assured the Portuguese that Daman would be ceded to them if they expelled the Abyssinian chief. The political situation in Gujarat was indeed favourable to the Portuguese. There was virtual anarchy in the kingdom owing to the minority of the Shah and dissensions among the leading men of the kingdom. Some of the latter tried to become independent rulers. The Abyssinian chief of Daman was one such ambitious man. Other leading men did not mind if he was lost in the game because of a contest with the Portuguese.[1]

Early in 1559, the Governor of Goa, Constantino de Braganza (1558-1561), sailed against Daman with a fleet of more than 100 vessels with two or three thousand soldiers. The Abyssinian defence was well prepared. Several bulwarks were erected and provision for three or four months were stocked. The defenders planned to hold the place against the Portuguese until May when the monsoon would compel the latter to retreat. However, nothing stopped the Portuguese. They landed at Daman with virtually no resistance. The town was taken easily. The fortress too fell into their hands. No Portuguese life was lost in all this. Treachery and mutual suspicion among the defending forces were the main causes of the easy victory of the Portuguese. The Abyssinian chief continued his resistance for sometime from Parnel, a place about two leagues from the town of Daman. However, he was expelled with loss from there also. Thirty-five pieces of bronze and a huge quantity of copper coins and artillery belonging to him fell into the hands of the Portuguese The Governor stayed in Daman for sometime, ordered the erection of a new fort and left for Goa, leaving behind 1,200 men with Diogo de Noronha as Captain-Major of Daman.[2]

(For subsequent history of Daman, please *see* the History of Goa.)

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[1] Moniz, I, pp. 17-20.
[2] *Ibid.*, I, pp. 20-24.

CHAPTER 3—PEOPLE

POPULATION

The total population of Daman as per the Census of 1971 is estimated at 38,739 with 19,070 males and 19,669 females and it works out to 4·52 per cent of the total population of the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Growth of Population

The following statement gives variation in population of the district from 1900 to 1971 :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1900 ..	17,391	....	....	8,484	8,907
1910 ..	18,300	+909	+5.23	8,873	9,427
1921 ..	17,566	—734	—4 01	8,477	9,089
1931 ..	19,741	+2,175	+12.38	10,051	9,690
1940 ..	23,080	+3,339	+16.91	11,340	11,740
1950 .	27,473	+4,393	+19.03	13,020	14,453
1960 .	22,390	—5,083	—18.50	10,851	11,539
1971 ..	38,739	+ 16,349	+73 06	19,070	19,669

The population of Daman which was 17,391 in 1900 has risen to 38,739 as per the Census of 1971 showing a net increase of 21,348 with a percentage rise of over hundred per cent and to be precise, of 122·76 per cent.

The following statement gives growth of population in the district of Daman from 1900 to 1971 :

(Population in lakhs)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1971
Population .	0 17	0·18	0 18	0 20	0 23	0 27	0·22	0·39
Over 1900 ..	.	+5·23	+1 39	+12·26	+32·71	57·97	+28·74	+22 75
Over previous years.	...	+5·23	—3 64	+10·72	+18 22	+19 03	—18·50	+73·06

From both these statements, it is quite evident that the growth of population of the district has not been steady and uniform over the seven decades. The decade 1910-1920 saw the decrease in population and downward trend was seen to the extent of 3·64 per cent. The population of Daman also decreased during the decade 1950-1960 and the decrease was to the extent of 18·50 per cent. This decrease can be attributed to an unstable political situation which began with the liberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and its joining with the Indian Administration during 1954 and the migration of a number of families from the district following the imposition of an economic blockade towards the middle of the fifties. The decade 1960-1971 saw the population boom to an extent of 16,349, a percentage increase of 73·06 per cent.

Density of Population

The density of population is an indicator of human concentration and is also a gauge to measure the pressure of population per square kilometre of land. The following statement gives the trend in the density of population of the district of Daman in comparison to the trend in the entire territory from 1900 to 1971 :

(Per square kilometre

Union territory/District	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1971
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	137	140	135	146	157	161	169	225
Daman district	304	320	307	346	404	481	393	538

The density of population of the district of Daman was 304 per square kilometre as against 137 per square kilometre of the entire territory. It was higher by 121·9 per cent. The density of population in the district increased from 304 in 1900 to 538 in 1971. This represents an increase of 76·98 per cent from 1900 to 1971. During the same period the density of population of the entire territory of Goa, Daman and Diu increased from 137 to 225 giving a percentage increase of 54·23 per cent. The density of population of the district was higher by 134·66 per cent as compared to the density of population of the entire territory as per the Census of 1971.

Urban Population

The total urban population of the district of Daman as per the census of 1971 is 17,317 consisting of 8,673 males and 8,644 females, giving a percentage of 7·68 to the total urban population of the territory. As compared to the total district population, urban and rural taken together, the urban population alone, accounts for 44·70 per cent.

The urban population in this district is concentrated within the only urban agglomeration of Daman, under Class IV of the classification[1] with population between 10,000 to 19,999. In 1900, the district of Daman contained only one town. This figure has remained constant through the decades upto the recent Census of 1971.

The following statement gives rural and urban composition of population in the district of Daman as per the Census of 1971, as well as the percentage of Urban to total population :

Union Territory/ District	Population 1971			Percentage of Urban to total Population
	Total	Rural	Urban	
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	8,57,771	6,30,997	2,26,774	26·44
Daman District . .	38,739	21,422	17,317	44·70

Rural Population

As per the Census of 1971, there were 26 villages with a total rural population of 21,422. Five villages have been included in the municipal town of Daman. The rural population of the district of Daman is 21,422 which is 55·30 per cent of the total district population. As per the Census of 1961, the rural population of the district was 13,193. This figure rose to 21,422 the following decade, giving a percentge increase of 69·97.

As per the Census of 1881, there were 3 villages in the urban area of the district of Daman. As per the Census of 1971, this figure rose to 5.

The following statement gives the number of villages in the urban area of the district of Daman as per the Censuses of 1881 to 1971 :

Progress in Number of Villages[2]

Year	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960	1971
Number of villages ..	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	5

LANGUAGE

The people of Daman mostly speak Gujarati which is their mother-tongue.

[1] There are in all, six classes in which all urban agglomeration/towns are grouped. as shown hereunder:

(i) 1,00,000 and above
(ii) 50,000 to 99,999
(iii) 20,000 to 49,999
(iv) 10,000 to 19,999
(v) 5,000 to 9,999
(vi) Less than 5,000

[2] The villages that form part of urban areas and those inhabited are included in this statement.

RELIGION

Of the total population of the district of Daman, Hindus account for as many as 82·56 per cent, Muslims for 11·24 per cent and Christians for 5·41 per cent. The remaining population is divided amongst Jains, Sikhs and other religions.

The following statement gives the religionwise rural and urban break-up of the total population of the district, as per the Census of 1971.

Religion		Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population ..	Total ..	38,739	21,422	17,317
	Males ..	19,070	10,397	8,673
	Females	19,669	11,025	8,644
Hindus	Males ..	15,859	9,782	6,077
	Females	16,122	10,275	5,847
Muslims	Males ..	2,029	589	1,440
	Females	2,324	725	1,599
Christians .. .	Males ..	1,028	24	1,004
	Females	1,066	23	1,043
Sikhs	Males ..	11	....	11
	Females	13	....	13
Jain	Males ..	60	....	60
	Females	69	....	69
Other religious and persuasions.	Males ..	60	2	58
	Females	55	2	53
Religion not stated	Males ..	23	....	23
	Females	20	. .	20

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Out of the total population of 38,739 in the district of Daman, 1,413 belong to scheduled castes and 7,165 belong to scheduled tribes, as per the Census of 1971. This gives the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the total district population of 3·65 and 18·5 respectively. From these figures it can be seen that the percentage of scheduled tribes in the district of Daman is considerably higher than that found in the districts of Goa and Diu. Of the scheduled caste population of 1,413, those that inhabit the rural areas number 1,237 and represent 87·54 per cent, while 176 representing 12·46 per cent, inhabit the urban areas. Of the scheduled tribe population of 7,165, 5,636 representing a percentage of 78·66 inhabit the rural areas, and 1,529 representing a percentage of 21·34 inhabit the urban areas.

The principal scheduled tribes found in the district are Dhodia, Dubla/ Halpati, Nayaka/Naikada, Siddi and Varli.

HINDUS

Of the total population of 36,739 of the district of Daman, as many as 31,981 are Hindus as per the census of 1971. It gives a percentage of 82·8 to the total population of the district. Hindus, as elsewhere in the country, are divided into castes and sub-castes.

Samskaras or sacraments form the pivot around which the Hindu life turns. Divergent views have been expressed among the Hindu writers on the number of *samskaras*. Many of the Hindus observe four of these sacraments, *viz. simant* (pregnancy), *upanayana*(thread girding), *vivaha* (marriage) and *svargarohan* (heaven climbing). The first of the rites known as *panchamasi* takes place at the beginning of the fifth month of the woman's pregnancy and is performed at the husband's place. The second is held in the seventh month and is known as *simant*. The ceremony of *panchamasi* popularly known as *rakahadi* (guarding) corresponds with the vedic *samskara* of *Vishnubali*, while the other one is popularly known as *kholobharvo*.

Birth

The young expectant mother generally goes to her parents house for the first confinement. For ten days after the birth of the child, the members of the husband's family observe *vriddhisutaka* (impurity after child-birth) and are careful not to touch the house God or perform daily rites. The first ritual in the infant's life comes on the sixth day when *chashthi pujan* (6th day worship) is performed. It is a superstitious belief that the Goddess of Fate comes to the child and writes the child's fate on the forehead on that particular day. A configuration of articles, which differs communitywise, such as a piece of paper, an ink stand, a red pen, *kanku*, rice, flowers, copper coins, a cloth piece, etc are laid on a footstool near the mother's bed and worshipped in honour of the goddess. On the 12th day, the *baranbalians* (twelve sacreds) are worshipped

Naming Ceremony

The *barse* or naming ceremony of the child takes place usually on the twelfth day or on some other suitable day. The husband's female relations go to the mother's place and present the child with ornaments and clothes. The child is dressed in some of the clothes thus presented and the father's sister lays it on a white sheet of cloth along with seven pipal (ficus religiosa) leaves and seven betelnuts. The four ends of the cloth are raised by four children and the babe is rocked four times, the children and the father's sister singing at each swing, "*joli poli*

pipal pan, phoie padiyu nam". (The sheet, the betel and the pipal leaves, from his aunt the name the boy receives.) At the end of the swinging and rocking the father's sister names the child. She is then presented with a *san* and silver coin by the mother's parents and to other women and children are distributed *pohas* (fried and pounded rice), coco-kernel, *gur* and copper coins. Generally if the babe is a girl no ceremony is performed beyond adopting a name suggested by an astrologer.

The *botan* or weaning ceremony corresponding to the *vedic* rite of *anaprashana* is usually performed in the 6th or 8th month after birth, when the maternal uncle or some other relative gives the child some *khir* (milk boiled with rice and sugar) laid on a rupee coin for the child to lick.

Chaula

The *chaula* (head-shaving) corresponding to the *vedic samskara* of *chodakarma* is performed as a rite among Brahmins at the boy's third or fifth year, or nowadays at the time of the *upanayana* ceremony. Among many other communities also, a similar ceremony known as *badha utaravi* (obstacle removing) is performed in fulfilment of a vow observed for the well being of the child. The child's hair is ceremoniously cut and the hair clippings are offered as an oblation to the family deity or a goddess. The rite of *chaula* or *badha utaravi* is based on the principle that the hair with which the child is born is impure.

Upanayana

The *upanayana* or *janoi* is a *vedic samskara* involving various acts, one of which is investing the *batuk* (boy) with a *yajnyopavita* or *janoi* (sacred thread). It is a *samskara* prescribed for the Hindus belonging to the first three *varnas* i.e. caste groups, namely *brahmins, kshatriyas* and *vaishyas,* which are considered the *dvijatis* (twice born). The *samskara* formally initiates the child to *brahmacharya-ashrama,* the stage of studenthood.

When it is decided to perform *upanayana* of the boy, the first thing done is to find out the auspicious day and time (*muhurta*) for thread girding which always takes place between morning and noon and never after midday. Having lost its religious significance, the ceremony has become a festive occasion for the gathering of family and friends.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Among the Hindus, there still exists the joint family system. Property and inheritance in respect of the joint families is governed under the

Code of Usages and Customs of 1854 of non-Christians of Daman as amended in 1912.[1] However, nowadays the joint families are breaking up under the impact of social and economic changes. According to the provision of the Code, the eldest person in the family, is empowered to administer all properties, rites and valuables that the joint family possesses. However, there is a provision for private and personal ownership, by any member of the family including the head of property either donated to him or bequeathed by somebody. Private properties are also acquired by individual members following their occupations separately. The income from this self-acquired property can be administered or alienated separately as private property.

The head of the house or '*karta*' is competent to regulate the mode of administration and to make all acts and contracts but cannot alienate immovable properties without the concurrence of the other co-partners, he is liable for loss to the property on account of fraud or malice and for prejudicing the interests of minors existing in the family. He can make any donation or gift with the consent of the other members of the family.

The joint family may be dissolved voluntarily by its members. The joint family can also expel anyone of its members giving him his due share and a member can also leave voluntarily. If a member of a joint family is separated without taking his share out of the joint property, the family has an obligation to feed his widow and the daughters until the share belonging to the husband or father is handed over to them.

Unmarried women and widows and other members of the family who possess their own properties nevertheless have a right to live in the family and the family has to feed them. The unmarried women and widows have a full right to dispose off their private properties if they desire, just as the men do.

Legal Succession

When a person living with the joint family dies intestate without leaving descendants and ascendants, the joint family succeeds in all the properties of the deceased. But if the deceased was living separately, his successors are : his descendants ; his paternal ascendants ; collaterals from father's side as far as remembered ; maternal ascendants ; and the collaterals of mother's side.

If the deceased leaves his widow she succeeds her husband in preference to all other relatives that live separately including the sons. However, she cannot alienate such inherited properties except in case of

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[1] The provisions of the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867 are applicable to the non-Christians of Daman to the extent they are not in conflict with the Code of 1912.

absolute necessity of her maintenance. After her death, the relatives of her husband succeed, *viz.* descendants; the nephews of brothers, in concurrence with other brothers of the deceased or not; grandsons and great grandsons of brother that also represent these brothers of the deceased when they succeed in want of nearest relatives; adoption can be made only by way of public deed, in which the consent of the adoptive should expressly be mentioned, being puberant and of his legitimate parents and in want of this, the consent should be given by the *karta* by grandfather or by guardian legally appointed; and **illegitimate sons have no right for the inheritance of their father.**

Any person is free to make a will in accordance with the general law (Civil Code of 1867). If however, a person has separated from the joint family without taking his share, he in this case, can dispose off his share by testament.

Partition of Properties of Joint Family

Common property of the original common society can be distributed amongst the members of the common body and some of its descendants according to the Rules of succession by *Cartes.* If any member of the family has separated himself without taking his share, and thereafter the family acquired new properties or debt, the separated member only has his right to the share of properties that the family possessed at the time of its separation and to its income as he is also bound by the debts that the family had at that time and he has nothing to do either with the properties or debts which the family acquired later Similarly the family has nothing to do with the properties or debts acquired by the separated member after his separation. The properties that the family acquired after the separation of some of the members, are divided amongst the members that remain in the family in relation to the branch they represent, without any consideration to those that have separated.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Hindus consider marriage as one of the *samskaras.* It is not a contract, but a sacrament. Being a sacrament, marriage rituals generally are the same amongst all the classes. The traditional form of marriage is mainly based on rites prescribed in *grihyasputras* with the free use of vedic *mantras.*

Marriage of bride and groom belonging to the same *gotra* or *pravara* usually did not take place formerly. However, such marriages are now considered lawful and valid. The prohibited degrees of kindred for marriage between agnates vary according to the customs followed by the particular community concerned. In the olden days it was customary to

get the girl married before she attained puberty. The age of the groom was usually around twenty. The selection of the bride was always as a rule made by the parents With the spread of education and changes in the social environment, girls are married after the age of 18 and boys after 21. Marriages are generally arranged by the parents or elders. Generally among the higher or well-to-do classes, the negotiations commence with the girl's party, while among the backward classes, the boy's relations make the approach. Many a time the horoscopes of the boy and the girl are compared and if found agreeable then only the marriage alliance is settled.

After the marriage alliance is settled first comes the betrothal (*sagai* or *vivaha*). Betrothals are usually verbal but are binding. The boy's father sends a ceremonial present called *vasanani matali* consisting of dress, ornaments and sweetmeats to the bride and invites her to *galya mo* ceremony at his house. The boy and the girl are then in turn invited at their father-in-law's house on holidays and are given presents.

Marriage Proper

The *ghana* (rice pounding ceremony) is held and the bride and groom's face, hands, and feet are rubbed with *pithi*, a mixture of turmeric powder, water and perfume, at their respective houses by *sobaghyavantis* singing songs. Rubbing of *pithi* takes place each morning till the marriage day and every night the ladies of the house and relatives and friends who have assembled for the purpose sing songs and are presented with dates and coconuts and silver coins. The marriage *kumkotrias* (marriage invitations) are despatched to friends and relatives usually seven days prior to the marriage Two to three days later, takes place the *mandvomuhurta* and the installation and worship of Ganpati and *Gotraj*. *Vriddhi-Sraddha* and *matrka* installing is performed then. The day before the marriage, the bride's maternal uncle and his wife bring presents for the bride and her parents. These presents known as *mosalu* consist of the wedding dress of the bride and ornaments specially *chudo* (bangles) to be worn at the time of the ceremony proper. The bridegroom's wedding procession is generally a grand affair amongst all castes The rites and ceremonies (*vidhi*) to be performed at the *vivaha* (wedding) vary in their observation according to caste and religion. However, the rites commonly accepted by all the Brahmanic Hindu communities are *kanyadana*, *vivahahoma*, *panigrahana*, *agniparinayana*, *asmarohana*, *lajjahoma* and *saptapadi*, each succeeding in the order given here. These are interpolated by a number of minor ceremonies such as : feet-washing, honey-sipping, rice-throwing, moment-naming, present-making, clothes-worship, oath-taking and feeding.

Dowry System

The dowry system prevails almost amongst all the classes, but is particularly witnessed amongst *desais* and *patidars*. In the absence of dowry, valuable clothes, ornaments and furniture are presented to the daughter at the time of marriage. Amongst *dublas* and *dodhias*, the bride's father gets some money from the bridegroom.

Inter-caste Marriages

Inter-caste and sub-caste marriages take place rarely. At times, such marriages are confined mostly to the educated youth.

Widow Re-Marriage

Widow re-marriage is allowed excepting among *brahmins*, *parbhu*, *daxni soni* and *bhathalas* i.e. *desais*.

Civil Marriages

The registration of marriage under the Civil Registration Code, 1912, is compulsory in the district without any distinction of religion or caste. The yearwise statement of the marriages solemnized during the period 1961-72 is furnished below :

Year	No. of marriages
1961	38
1962	25
1963	15
1964	12
1965	28
1966	13
1967	18
1968	18
1969	23
1970	15
1971	28
1972	12
Total	245

Divorce

It is noted that in the district the number of cases of divorce is not high. As marriage is considered to be something sacred by all castes and communities, divorce is not generally favoured by society. In some poorer sections of society, several cases of desertion of wives by husbands are noted, though the parties concerned have not gone through any form of legal divorce.

Though the person desiring to have a divorce has to obtain a court order for the same, divorce by tradition is allowed among *kohlis, masons, baria machhi, somvanchi, dublas, chati, mangals, haris, noria, macchi, burud, and-haru, dholis, varlis* and *konknas.*

Death Rites

Hindus, as a rule cremate their dead, with the exception of children below 8 years of age who are buried. When life is extinct, the news of the death is conveyed to the friends and relatives of the deceased. Preparations for taking the body to the cremation ground commences when the relatives of the deceased arrive. Two bamboo poles, coir ropes and pieces of bamboo, and if the deceased is a married woman, a silk robe and a red thread called *nada* are fetched from the market. The bier is prepared by fastening pieces of bamboo to the poles by coir ropes at short distances and the body bathed and clothed in a waistcloth, if a man, and in a silk robe if a woman, is laid on the bier and tied to it by coir strings. It is then shrouded with a silken robe in case of an unwidowed woman, and a shawl or other costly cloth in the case of a rich man, and with a white linen sheet in other cases. The bier bearers bathe and dress in silk or in wet waistclothes. The bier is carried by four of the nearest relatives and close friends who are led by the son to the cremation spot where a pile of firewood and cow-dung cakes are laid. The dead body is placed on the bier and covered with fuel and *tulasi* plants and sandalwood pieces. The funeral bier is lit by the son, amidst the chanting of *mantras.*

The period of mourning varies from less than a month to a year according to the age of the deceased and the nearness to the relationship. *Sutak,* ceremonial impurity is observed for the first ten days after the death of a person. Adult males of the family, who are younger than the deceased, are expected to have their heads and moustaches shaved after the tenth day of the death.

The obsequies or the post-funeral rites generally begin on the third day after the death. On that day, the chief mourner with relatives and friends goes to the cremation ground, pours milk over the cold embers, gathers the ashes and excepting a few bones which are preserved to be sent to some holy places or river, such as Benares, Gaya or in other such holy places, removes them to some neighbouring tank or river and in the place of the ashes he lays an offering of a wheat flour ball.

Memorial rites or *sraddha* are performed on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days after a death. On each of the ten days, the chief mourner offers a rice ball or he offers ten rice balls all at once on the tenth day. The leading rite on the eleventh day is marrying

a steer to a heifer. The performer of the rites bathes and to become pure makes *prayascitta* (atonement). Then follows the eleventh day *sraddha* in which a ball of cooked rice is offered to the dead. On the twelfth day the sixteen monthly *sraddha* are performed together and after them the *sapindikarana* or ancentral *sraddha* by which the dead joins the *pitras* (forefathers). With the thirteenth day *sraddha* at which various utility articles designed for the use of the departed soul are presented to the family priest, the funeral rites come to an end. During the first year, *masizo* (monthly), *chhamasi* (half-yearly) and *varsi* (yearly) *sraddhas* are performed. A separate mind-rite is performed on one of the fifteen days assigned for *sraddha* in the month of *Bhadrapada*. On all these occasions as part of the rites, caste dinners are given.

It may be noted that many of the elaborate funeral rites described above are nowadays not very strictly observed. Some of them are often dropped altogether ; others observed in a considerably abridged form. All the superstitious activities connected with death, funeral and the obsequial rites that involve expenditure of time and money are now on the wane and no more strictly observed.

Position of Women

Women, excepting in the higher strata of the society are generally illiterate and are confined to their household work. Among the lower strata of the society, women help their male members in agricultural operations and other activities.

Consumption of Liquor

Consumption of liquor is now common among all the strata of the society. Their female folk also consume toddy.

HOME LIFE

Houses and Housing

In respect of houses, it can be stated that 80 per cent of the houses particularly in rural areas are *kuccha* houses with the roof of country tiles.

Dress

The male dress is composed of *dhotis*, shirts, *bhandis*, white caps and *chappals*. The youngsters have started using pants, shirts, bush shirts etc. Ladies belonging to the higher strata of the society wear cotton printed *saris* and blouses without petticoats. The mode of wearing *saris* is with the hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back centre and the ornamental end (*padar*) passed from the back of the waist under the left arm drawn across the breast and over the right shoulder. The

younger generation has started using five yard saris with blouses and petticoats.

Ornaments

The use of silver ornaments is in vogue in the district. Some ladies wear silver ornaments like *payal-kanthis* besides golden chains and glass bangles. Most of the married women use *nathni* or nose ring.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

The main festivals observed by the Hindus in the district are the New Year Day, Diwali, Holi and Raksha Bandhan. During the Diwali festival, the males perform a group dânce called *gherba*. They move from village to village and from place to place in urban areas. During the *holi* festival, the younger generation enjoy themselves by throwing coloured water on each other.

Pilgrimage

No pilgrim centre exists in the district itself. However, many attend the fairs held at Palsana, near the Udwada Railway Station on *Maha-shivratri* Day and at Mahalakshmi near Dahanu Road on *Chaitri Paurnima.*

Public Games and Recreation Clubs

Football is the most important game of the district. The other outdoor games played by the people are volley-ball, basket-ball, badminton, etc. Among the modern indoor games indulged in by people for recreation may be mentioned cards-play, carrom, etc The most important recreation which can be afforded by the large masses of people is the cinema. Newspaper reading also is a popular past-time of the people. Rotary Club and Lions Club function in Daman

CHRISTIANS

While in Goa the Christians are the second largest community, in Daman they rank third in number after Hindus and Muslims. Out of Daman's total population of 38,739, Hindus are 31,981 that is 82·56 per cent, Muslims are 4,353 that is 11·24 per cent and Christians are only 2,094 being just 5·41 per cent of the total population.

During the Portuguese regime, the territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were parts of the district of Daman. Being liberated earlier in 1954, they have been formed into a separate Union Territory.

Christians throughout the Union Territory have basically the same habits and customs, almost all of them being Indians converted to the Catholic religion by Portuguese missionaries. However, there are some different geographical and ethnic backgrounds.

Thus, the Christians of Daman do not know the Konkani language, but have made Portuguese their mother-tongue, which they speak in a slightly different form. They speak Gujarati with other communities—Hindus, Muslims and Parsis. This knowledge of coloquial Gujarati is helping the younger generation to learn Gujarati in school and become more integrated into the national life.

Popular feasts of Daman Christians are of the patron saints of their churches : Our Lady of Remedies, Our Lady of Anguishes, Our Lady of the Rosary, Our Lady of the Sea, St. Anthony, St. Tiago. Their favourite dishes are *espetada de leitao, sarapatel, dampaca, alho pimenta, seco-seco, barrada, bafada,* etc. all meat preparations, either of pork, beef or fish. The sweets they make are *pao-do-lo, bibinca, doce de grao, bolo de sura, boroa, pudim,* etc.

They are generally not rich, have no property except a homestead. Not being industrious, they only like to serve the administration, either in the Police or as clerks in Government offices. Their folksongs are in the style of *Mando* of Goa, with the exception that it is sung in their dialet of the Portuguese language. The best known *Mandos* are : *O Vilao de Mogara, No Inverno Rigoroso, Burro de Mainato, Ai Lusi Luzi, Maria Gralha.* They sing these songs at the sound of *batu* which is a percussion instrument.

Christians of Daman are a well-knit community who unlike those of Goa do not observe castes or have a sense of class distinctions. There is a ward of carpenters called Badrapor, another of iron-smiths and of masons in Daman, and the rest are Government servants, but they intermingle freely. Marriages are mostly mutual selection on the basis of love (*namoro*). There is no dowry The bride generally brings to her new house a bed, a cupboard (almirah), a dressing table and a few dresses. The marriage ceremony and reception is similar to that found in Goa.

* * *

CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Agriculture occupies the pride of place in the economic structure of the district as is clearly brought out by the fact that as many as 62·55 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Out of a total of 11,487 as many as 7,185 are engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. Of these engaged in agricultural and allied occupations, as many as 3,562, including 2,880 males and 682 females giving a percentage of 49·58 to those engaged in agricultural and allied occupations, were actual cultivators ; 1,915 (955 males and 960 females) with a percentage of 26·65 were agricultural labourers and the remaining 23·77 per cent i.e. 1,708 persons (1,595 males and 113 females) were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied occupations which can be termed as allied agricultural occupations.

RAINFALL

The nature of crops grown in a particular area depends upon the quantum of rainfall received by the district. The district receives its rainfall from the south-west monsoon which bursts over the district in the second week of June and continues till September. Pre-monsoon showers are witnessed in April and May when the rainfall averages 9·8 and 8 2 mm respectively. Post-monsoon showers are witnessed in October and November when the rainfall averages 35·4 and 13 9 mm respectively. Showers in the months of October and November can be ascribed to the North-East Monsoon. With such heavy showers the principal crops grown are rice and vegetables such as onions, potatoes, chillies, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflowers, etc.

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

The principal crops in the district are rice, wheat, pulses and inferior millets besides other crops such as coconut and fruits. All these crops are grown depending on the monsoon showers. It may be noted here that rice is grown during the kharif season while wheat is grown during the rabi season. The early monsoon crop called the kharif or *sorod* crop is grown in the district. It is raised on the rains from the south-west monsoons. *Sorod* crop is sown from the period from the second week of June to early July and harvesting is done in early October.

LAND UTILISATION

The following statement gives details regarding land utilisation in the district :

Crop			Area in hectares
Rice ..	..	..	1,266
Inferior millets	..	..	2,367
Coconut	..	..	116
Khajuri	..	..	341
Fruit trees	..	..	257

Agricultural Implements

The field tools and implements which are used in the district, are usually of an old and indigenous type. The implements in active use in the district can be briefly classified as soil preparation implements and hand tools.

(1) Soil preparation implements :

(*i*) Plough.

(*ii*) Clod-crusher.

(*iii*) Peg tooth harrow.

(*iv*) Leveller.

(2) Hand tools :

(*i*) Narrow spade.

(*ii*) Flat spade.

(*iii*) Pick-axe.

(*iv*) Axe.

(*v*) Rake.

(*vi*) Fork.

(*vii*) Water splasher.

(*viii*) Wood-cutting big knife.

(*ix*) Sickle.

(*x*) Weeding hook.

(*xi*) Crow-bar.

Besides, some plant protection equipment, sprayers, dusters, power tillers, tractors, etc. are also utilised by the farmers in the district. The following statement gives the talukawise statistics regarding agricultural machinery and implements utilised by the farmers in the district .

Item			Number
1. Ploughs—			
(*a*) Wooden	..	..	1,739
(*b*) Iron	..	..	8
2. Blade harrow or bakher or guntuka		..	12
3. Wet land puddler	..	..	253

	Item	Number
4.	Earth levellers or scrappers	1,101
5.	Carts (animal drawn) .. .	924
6.	Plant protection equipment, sprayers and dusters—	
	(a) Hand operated	15
	(b) Engine operated	3
	(c) Tractor operated	3
7.	Oil engine with pump set for irrigation—	
	(a) 5 H.P. and below	73
	(b) 6 to 10 H.P.	5
	(c) Other agricultural purposes .. .	10
8.	Electrical pump set used for irrigation ..	47
9.	Persian wheels or rahats	11
10.	Four-wheeled tractors—	
	Government	
	(a) 35 H.P. and below .. .	2
	(b) 36 to 50 H.P.	1
	Private	
	(a) 35 H.P. and below	1
	(b) 36 to 50 H P. . ..	3
11.	Tractor-operated implements—	
	(a) Mould Board and Disc Plough ..	3
	(b) Disc Harrows . ..	1
	(c) Trailer . ..	2

LIVESTOCK

Live stock, particularly bovines, constitute one of the coveted possession of the farmers. The peculiar physical features of the district leave little scope for the use of mechanical devices for agricultural operations and this makes agriculturists to rely upon cattle labour. A pair of bullocks for drought, a cow or buffalo for milk, draught and manure and a few sheep, goats and poultry are commonly found with agriculturists. Aid of livestock is a must for economic farming A statement giving the live stock population of the district as per the 11th Quinquennial Live stock Census, 1972, has been given in the Appendix 2.

Poultry

Poultry consists of fowls and ducks valued particularly for the flesh and eggs, the products that have a good demand in the market. Poultry does not require to be attended to by special care since the birds can be let loose to pick their food in a backyard or on a dung-hill and during the night kept in wooden caskets and cupboards (ghuds).

Poultry farming which requires small investment, provides a subsidiary occupation to a number of agriculturists. The following statement gives statistics regarding poultry in the district as per the 11th Quinquennial Live stock Census held in 1972 :

Item	Number
1. *Fowls*	
(*a*) Cocks—	
(*i*) Desi	713
(*ii*) Improved	32
(*iii*) Total	745
(*b*) Hens—	
(*i*) Desi	7,003
(*ii*) Improved	140
(*iii*) Total	7,143
(*c*) Chicken—	
(*i*) Desi	6,183
(*ii*) Improved	145
(*iii*) Total	6,328
(*d*) Total Fowls—	
(*i*) Desi	13,899
(*ii*) Improved	317
(*iii*) Total	14,216
2. *Ducks*	
(*a*) Ducks (female)—	
(*i*) Desi	279
(*ii*) Improved	—
(*iii*) Total	279
(*b*) Drakes (male ducks)—	
(*i*) Desi	82
(*ii*) Improved	—
(*iii*) Total	82
(*c*) Ducklings—	
(*i*) Desi	77
(*ii*) Improved	—
(*iii*) Total	77
(*d*) Total—	
(*i*) Desi	438
(*ii*) Improved	—
(*iii*) Total	438
3. *Others*	49
4. *Total poultry*	14,703

PESTS AND DIEASES

The most common pests and diseases with regard to the paddy crop in the district are as follows :—

(*a*) army worms,

(*b*) leaf roller,

(*c*) bacterial blight,

(*d*) case worm,

(*e*) silver shoot,

(*f*) blasts, and

(*g*) grass-hoppers

Insecticides and Pesticides

With a view to avoiding recurring diseases in crops, the following insecticides and pesticides are used in the district :

(Quantity in kgs)

Serial No	Name of Insecticides	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
1	B H C. 10 %	300 000	250 000			865 000	141 ·000
2	B.H.C. 50 %				.		
3	Dimecron	80 000 lts				2 300 lts.	9 100 lts
4	Nuvan			N A	N.A.	1 700 lts	0 800 lts
5	Malathion	60 000 lts		N.A.	N A.		.
PESTICIDES							
1	Cuman		82 000	N.A	N A.	15 500	4 ·000
2	Copper Oxychloride			N A	N A	.	36 000
3	Zinc Phosphide			N A	N A	68 000	3 500
4	Streptocycline			N.A	N A.	48 000 gms.	36 ·000 gms
5	Storm F-34 .		.	N.A.	N A		19 000 lts
6	Hexathene	.	.	N.A.	N A	.	27 ·000
7	Agrosson			N.A	N A.	3 ·000	1 ·000
8	Z—4—D			N A	N A		2 000

* * *

CHAPTER 5—INDUSTRIES

Agriculture still continues to play a predominant role in the economic structure of the district. As per the Census of 1971, of the district population of 38,739, as many as 11,487 have been enumerated as workers. Of the workers a population to the extent of 47·68 per cent of the population or 5,477 is engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers as against 24·06 per cent or 2,764 persons engaged in mining and quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and in manufacturing including household industry. Prior to the liberation of the territory, the district had no industrial unit worth a mention. Even at present, there is not a single large-scale industrial unit in the district.

Power Generation

The power supply was very scanty prior to liberation. Now, power is obtained from the neighbouring State of Gujarat. The Gujarat State Electricity Board has agreed to supply to Daman, power to the extent of 0·8 MVA at 11 KV.

The following statement gives consumption of electricity for different purposes for the district from 1968-69 to 1972-73 :—

(In lakh KWH)

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Domestic .. .	3 61	5 79	6 34	7·53	8·47
Commercial .	0·98	1·51	1 70	2 06	2·45
Industrial .	1 83	2·50	2·72	4·55	5·45
Irrigation	0 73	0·28	0 45	0·69	1·12
Other (Public lighting and water works).	0·15	0·82	1·10	1·12	1·04
Total	7·30	10·90	12 31	15·95	18·53

All the villages in the district have been electrified.

Small Scale Industries

There is not a single large scale industrial unit in the district. However, there are twenty-six small scale industrial units.[1]

There were in the district six small scale units, each engaged in the manufacture of band saw blades, flavouring essences, potato wafers, silica gel, chassis and tank and caps and seals The total fixed capital investment of all these units put together came to Rs. 2,51,000·00 giving

[1] Directory of Small Scale Industries in Goa, Daman and Diu, as on March 31, 1975.

a per unit average of Rs 42,000·00. The maximum investment towards fixed capital by a single unit was Rs. 55,000·00 and the minimum was Rs. 29,000·00. All these units have together utilized an amount of Rs. 74,000·00 as working capital. This gave the average working capital of a unit as Rs. 12,350·00 approximately. The maximum amount invested towards working capital by a single unit stood at Rs. 25,000·00 while the minimum was Rs. 1,000·00. All these units together provided employment to 26 persons, the maximum number employed by a single unit being seven and the minimum being three.

The only unit engaged in the manufacture of I.M.F. liquor and country liquor was located at Nani Daman. It had an installed annual production capacity of 4,50,000 litres. The unit has invested Rs. 2,84,000·00 by way of the fixed capital and an amount of Rs. 2,34,000·00 as working capital. It provided employment to fifteen persons.

Two units were engaged in the manufacture of soap. One was located at Moti Daman and the other at Nani Daman. One invested an amount of Rs. 62,000·00 towards fixed capital while the other invested Rs. 27,000 00 towards the same. The working capital utilised by both these units stood at Rs. 15,000·00 and Rs. 6,000·00 respectively and these two units provided employment to five persons.

Three units were engaged in the manufacture of furniture polish, thinners, dyes, varnish, colours, etc The annual production capacity of these units put together was of Rs. 1,22,600 litres. The total fixed capital investment of all these units put together came to Rs. 78,000·00 giving a per unit average of Rs. 26,000·00. The maximum investment towards fixed capital by a single unit was Rs. 48,000·00 and the minimum was Rs. 10,000·00. All these units have together utilized an amount of Rs. 9,000·00 as working capital and provided employment to ten persons. Of the two units engaged in the manufacture of spectacle frames, one was located at Moti Daman and the other at Nani Daman. One unit manufacturing optical frames has invested an amount of Rs. 27,000·00 towards fixed capital and Rs. 2,000·00 towards working capital. It provided employment to five persons. The fixed capital investment of the other unit was to the extent of Rs. 14,000·00. It has utilized an amount of Rs. 9,000·00 towards working capital. It provided employment to eight persons.

The district has two units engaged in the manufacture of plastic articles. One unit has invested an amount of Rs. 7,49,000·00 towards fixed capital and Rs. 4,04,000·00 towards working capital. It provided employment to twenty-two persons. The other unit invested Rs. 23,000·00 and Rs. 1,000·00 towards fixed capital and working capital respectively. It provided employment to eight persons.

There was only one pharmacy in the district. The fixed capital investment of this unit stood at Rs. 39,000·00 and the working capital investment at Rs. 29,000·00. It provided employment to six persons.

The district has only one unit dealing with readymade garments. It has a fixed capital investment of Rs. 68,000·00 and working capital investment of Rs. 32,000·00. It provided employment to ten persons.

There was only one printing press in the district. The unit has invested Rs. 22,000·00 by way of fixed capital and an amount of Rs. 17,000·00 as working capital. It provided employment to five persons only.

There was one saw mill in Daman. It had invested Rs. 9,000·00 towards fixed capital and Rs 2,000·00 towards working capital. It provided employment to five persons.

There were two bakeries at Daman preparing bread, biscuits and cakes. One unit has invested Rs. 9,000·00 as fixed capital and Rs. 2,000·00 as working capital, whereas, the other unit has a fixed capital investment of Rs. 30,000·00 and working capital investment of Rs. 1,000·00. Both the units put together provided employment to nine persons.

Two units were engaged in the manufacture of aerated water and soft drinks. One unit invested Rs. 59,000 00 towards fixed capital and Rs. 35,000·00 towards working capital It provided employment to 5 persons The other unit invested Rs. 24,000·00 as fixed capital and Rs. 5,000·00 as working capital and provided employment to six persons.

Another unit was engaged in the production of ice. It has a fixed capital investment of Rs. 5.56,000·00 and a working capital investment of Rs 3,71.000 00. It provided employment to twelve persons.

There was one unit engaged in the manufacture of perfumery compounds like eau-de-cologne, lavender rose water, etc. which was located at Nani Daman. It has a fixed capital investment of Rs. 9,000·00 and a working capital investment of Rs 3,000 00. It provided employment to two persons.

Daman Industrial Estate

A proposal was pending with the Industrial Development Corporation of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu to set up an industrial estate at Daman since 1967 Many entrepreneurs and local leaders demanded and pursued this matter jointly with the Corporation and Government. The Corporation moved the Deputy Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Margao, for the Techno-Economic Survey Report. The Small Industries Service Institute after their survey recommended the setting up of an industrial estate at Daman.

Immediately after the declaration of the establishment of the Industrial Estate, the Corporation received 31 applications for sheds and plots from 24 parties and they also paid the required deposit of Rs. 1,000·00 for each shed/plot. The units likely to be set up in this estate will undertake the manufacture of plastic items, pharmaceuticals, dyeing and printing, nuts and bolts, rolling mill, chemicals, soaps, spectacle frames, etc. An area of twenty hectares has already been acquired at Dabhel for the establishment of the industrial estate. The following table gives the details of expenditure for works proposed in the Daman Industrial Estate :

TABLE No. 1.—WORKS PROPOSED IN THE DAMAN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Item of work	Estimated Cost (in Rs.)	Remarks
1. Construction of sheds 8 D1 type (Rs. 76,827·23 each).	6,14,618·00	Technical sanction given by P.W.D.
Construction of sheds 8 D2 type (Rs. 51,765·74 each).	4,14,126 00	Technical sanction given by P.W.D.
Construction of 4 D3 type sheds (Rs. 34,509·41 each).	1,38,038·00	Technical sanction given by P.W.D.
2. Barbed wire fencing to the Industrial Estate.	60,000·00	1st phase
3 Permanent Drainage	60,000·00	1st phase
4. Roads and temporary drains .	2,20,000·00	
5 Asphalting of roads	1,00,000·00	
6. Construction of Overhead Reservoir 150·00 m^3	70,000·00	
7. Internal water supply lines	70,000·00	
8. Administrative Building .	80,000 00	
9. Electrification of sheds and Administrative Building.	30,000·00	
10 Parks and Gardens . .	8,000·00	
11. Construction of two tube wells	80,000 00	
Total .	19,44,782 00	

* * *

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking, trade and commerce occupies a significant place in the economic development of the district. In what follows is given a concise account of banking, trade and commerce in the district of Daman.

MONEY-LENDERS

The early history of money-lenders in the district of Daman could not be traced in the absence of relevant records or documents but on ascertaining the facts it appears that there were a few money-lenders who served the village or the locality in a number of ways other than as suppliers of credit. The debtor class consisted mostly of agriculturists who required money for the purchase of food and necessities of life, for social and religious ceremonies or for seed, bullocks or other agricultural requisites. The money-lender was usually a *Gamdhani* whose lands were cultivated by agriculturists. In times of drought and famine, agriculturists used to borrow heavily from their respective *Gamdhanis* against the security of their agricultural produce and return their debts at harvest time. These debts were not regularly repaid by the farmers, hence they accumulated through generations, and thus created in succeeding years the problem of rural indebtedness. The recovery of loans by *Gamdhanis* was very strict and sometimes the debtor had to lose his possession of lands. In the absence of any rules or regulations, money-lending business in those days suffered from a number of drawbacks. Charitable institutions such as churches, temples etc. lent money to the needy persons at the rate of 1 pie per rupee per month, and kept as security ornaments in hypothecation. The needy persons used to approach the money-lenders for loans in times of marriages or other ceremonial occasions. These money-lenders lent money on the security of ornaments in hypothecation and got promissory notes from the borrowers. The rate of interest charged on the loans by the money-lenders used to be about one anna per rupee per month.

BANKING

The earliest bank office to be established in the district was a branch office of the State Bank of India. It was established on February 27, 1962. The other banking offices came to be established subsequently.

The following statement gives the names of the banks in the district along with their location and the dates of their establishment :

Serial No.	Name of the Bank	H.O./B.O./ S.O.	Place of location	Date of establishment
1	State Bank of India .	B.O	Nani-Daman	27th February 1962
2	State Bank of India	S.O.	Moti-Daman	27th August 1971
3	United Commercial Bank .	B O.	Nani-Daman	28th August 1967
4	Goa State Co-operative Bank.	B.O	Nani-Daman	7th November 1964.

All the joint stock banks in the district including the State Bank of India provide the usual banking facilities to the public. The main motto of these banks is to encourage the habit of thrift and banking especially in the rural areas and to cater to the financial needs of rural population through their branches.

The following table gives information in respect of ownership of deposits of one of the joint stock banks in the district from 1969 to 1972 :

TABLE No. 1—OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS OF ONE OF THE JOINT-STOCK BANKS IN DAMAN DISTRICT FROM 1969 TO 1972

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

Category		Fixed deposits		Current Accounts deposits		Savings deposits		Total deposits	
		Number of Acco-unts	Amount (Rs.)	Number of Acco-unts	Amount (Rs)	Number of Acco-unts	Amount (Rs)	Number of Acco-unts	Amount (Rs)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trading Concerns	1969	15	1,320	4	56			19	1,376
	1970	20	1,325	3	45			23	1,370
	1971	28	1,520	4	46			32	1,566
	1972	10	170	66	253			76	423
Personal	1969	219	1,325	99	785	775	1,235	1,093	3,345
	1970	277	1,352	99	775	789	1,232	1,165	3,359
	1971	310	1,610	116	785	886	1,344	1,312	3,739
	1972	120	1,520	11	79	1,336	1,897	1,467	3,496
Banking Companies	1969			3	50			3	50
	1970			2	45			2	45
	1971			2	36			2	36
	1972			7	127			7	127
Business	1969								
	1970								
	1971	50	487	7	9	446	620	503	1,116
	1972	219	1,432	38	188	120	264	377	1,884
Public Institutions and Trusts.	1969	61	271	14	105	162	415	237	791
	1970	38	320	14	44	281	330	333	694
	1971								
	1972					4	18	4	18
Total	1969	295	2,916	120	996	937	1,650	1,352	5,562
	1970	335	2,997	118	909	1,070	1,562	1,523	5,468
	1971	388	3,617	129	876	1,332	1,964	1,849	6,457
	1972	349	3,122	122	647	1,460	2,179	1,931	5,948

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Prior to the Liberation of the district, agriculture which was the main occupation of the people was concentrated in a few hands while the actual cultivators remained serfs of the *bhatkars*. After Liberation, people were encouraged to form co-operatives so as to ameliorate economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society and achieve economic progress. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, was made applicable to the territory with certain modifications, and the rules thereunder were framed.

As on 30th June 1971, there were in the district, 6 service co-operatives, 2 consumers' co-operatives, 1 urban credit society, 1 fisheries society, 1 industrial co-operative and 1 dairy society. The following statement gives details regarding various types of co-operative societies registered in the district since the inception of the co-operative movement :

Type of society	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Service Co-operatives	1	5	.	.	..
Consumers' Co-operatives .	..	1	..		1
Dairy Co-operatives	..	.	1	..	.
Fisheries Co-operatives	1		..	.	..
Urban Credit Co-operatives ..	..		..	1	..
Industrial Co-operatives . ..	.	..	1	..	..
Total .	2	6	2	1	1

The categorywise information in respect of these societies in the year 1970-71 is given in the following statement :

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Type of Co-operative Society	Number of Co-op Societies	Number of members	Share Capital (Rs.)	Deposits (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)	Loans outstanding with members (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)	Loss (Rs.)
Service	6	2,862	95		250	164	600		13
Urban Credit	1	179	17	2	20	22		2	.
Fisheries ..	1	1,294	45		222		56		16
Consumers	2	1,149	32		83	.	431	1	2
Industries	1	205	4		8		...	2	....
Dairies ..	1	37	1		4	2	.	..	.

Service Co-operatives

The aims and objectives of service co-operative societies in the district are to render agricultural services such as providing loans for raising crops, supply of better seeds, improved agricultural implements and manures and fertilizers for improving productivity and making available insecticides, pesticides, fungicides, etc.

The first service co-operative in the district was registered on June 26, 1963 and is known as the Magarwada Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. By the end of June 1970, there were in the district, 6 service co-operatives of which one was registered in 1962-63 and 5 were registered in 1963-64. The total membership and share capital of these societies stood at 2,862 and Rs. 95,000·00 respectively, by the end of June 1970. Since the inception of the co-operative movement, these societies have played a vital role in holding the price line especially in rural areas. These societies effected sales worth Rs. 6,00,000·00 during the year 1970-71. The following table, table No. 2 gives statistical information about the working of these societies.

The Government have also provided financial assistance to these societies from their inception. The following statement gives the details of financial assistance rendered by the Government to these societies upto the year 1970-71 :

Type of finance	From the beginning to 31st March 1970		1970-71	
	No. of societies	Amount distributed from the beginning to 31st March 1970	No. of societies	Amount distributed during 1970-71
		Rs.		Rs
Godown loan to service co-operatives	1	7,500·00	..	.
Godown subsidy to service co-operatives.	1	2,315·00	..	..
Government share capital contribution to service co-operatives.	6	44,200·00	2	1,100·00
Managerial subsidy to service co-operative societies.	6	18,900·00	3	2,100 00
Amount of outright grants for bad debts to service co-operatives.	6	5,385·00	2	327·00

TABLE No. 2—STATISTILCAL INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICE CO-OPERATIVES IN DAMAN DISTRICT FROM 1963-64 TO 1970-71

(Amount in 000 Rs.)

Year	Coverage of villages and Population				Capital		Agricultural loan operation				Business operation				Profit		Loss	
	Number of societies	Villages covered	Number of members	Population covered	Members	Govt	Number of societies	Loans advanced	Loans outstanding	Over dues	Number of societies	Sales of agricultural goods	Number of societies	Sale of consumer goods	Number of societies	Amount	Number of societies	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					R	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs
1963–64	[illegible]	6	1,155	5 790	2	12	4	3	3	3								
1964–65	6	6	2,050	[illegible],900	15	18	4	7			4	5	4	300	2	3	2	6
1965–66	6	6	[illegible]	10 540	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	159	181		4	18	6	381	5	5	1	4
1966–67	6	6	2,282	11,410	48	30	6	[illegible]	230	39	4	25	6	631	6	9		
1967–68	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	30	6	[illegible]	101	94	4	36	6	862	4	2	2	8
1968–69	[illegible]	6	[illegible] 603	13,015	51	10	6	161	127	126	6	44	6	1,051	4	8	2	4
1969–70	5	6	2,691	13,455	49	44	6	[illegible]	157	145	4	12	6	799			[illegible]	10
1970–71	[illegible]	27	2 862	38,741	50	45	5	102	164	164	5	14	6	586			5	13

Consumers' Co-operatives

Consumers' co-operatives endeavour to supply consumer goods at reasonable rates. In the district of Daman there are two consumer co-operative societies of which one is a wholesale store and the other an employees' co-operative. These societies were registered in 1963-64 and 1966-67 respectively. The total membership and share capital of these societies stood at 1,149 and Rs. 32,000·00 respectively by the end of June 1970. The total turnover of these societies came to the tune of Rs. 4,32,000·00 during the year 1970-71. The consumer co-operative society known as the Daman Zilha Sahakari Bhandar Ltd was the first of its kind to be registered in Goa on September 9, 1963. Table No. 3 gives the details regarding the consumers' co-operative societies in the district.

Dairy Co-operatives

There is only one dairy co-operative society in the district. This society was established on February 27, 1965 with a view to providing subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and thereby improving their economic conditions It is known as the Kachigaon Juth Dairy Co-operative Society Ltd. It has a membership of 37 and a share capital of Rs. 1,000·00 The following statement indicates the progress made by this society from 1964-65 to 1970-71 :

(Amount in thousand Rs)

Year	Membership	Share capital	Loan operations		Overdues	Profit		Loss	
			Advanced	Outstanding		Number of societies	Amount	Number of societies	Amount
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs
1964–65	37	700						1	1,130
1965–66	37	960	10	10				1	928
1966–67	37	960		4				1	906
1967–68	37	960		4		1	12		...
1968–69	37	960						1	119
1969–70	37	960		6				1	250
1970–71	37	960		2	2	1	26		...

Fisheries Co-operative Societies

The main objective of establishing a fisheries co-operative was to find out the remedy to the problems faced by the fisherfolk. This society envisages to provide loans, fishery requisites, hooks, etc. to the fishermen with a view to augmenting their income. The only fisheries co-operative society in the district, known as the Matsya Udyog Sarvodaya

TABLE No 3 — THE CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICT

(Amount in '000 Rs)

Year		Number of societies	Number of members	Share capital		Total	Business		Profit		Loss	
				Government	Members		Purchases	Sales	Number of societies	Amounts	Number of societies	Amounts
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs
1965–66	..	1	516	5	15	20	585	585	1	12	..	..
1966–67	..	2	827	5	17	22	737	781	2	12	..	..
1967–68	..	2	591	7	23	30	744	765	2	7		..
1968–69	..	2	695	7	35	42	592	600	2	6	..	..
1969–70		2	1,123	2	22	24	627	659	1	5	1	1
1970–71	..	2	1,149	10	22	32	412	432	1	1	1	2
1970–71												
Type:												
Wholesale consumer store		1	951	10	20	30	373	394	..		1	2
Employees' consumer store		1	198		2	[illegible]	39	38	1	1		

Sahakari Mandali Ltd was registered at Daman on May 23, 1963. It has a total membership of 1,294 and a share capital of Rs. 45,000·00. The following statement gives the progress made by this society from 1962-63 to 1970-71 :

(Amount in thousand Rs.

Year	Number of members	Share capital: Members	Share capital: Government	Working capital	Loans: Advanced	Loans: Outstanding	Sales	Profit	Loss
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1962-63	262	3		3					.
1963-64	1,002	19		106			150	19	
1964-65	1,014	19	10	150	10		181		5
1965-66	1,040	32	10	120	12	23	146	10	
1966-67	1,211	34	10	166	7			16	
1967-68	1,289	35	10	285		6	94	1	
1968-69	1,294	35	10	196			225		14
1969-70	1,294	35	10	204		3	361		14
1970-71	1 294	35	10	222			57		16

Industrial Co-operatives

The only industrial co-operative society in the district was established in 1964-65. By the end of 1971, it had a total membership of 205, a share capital of about Rs. 4,000·00 and a working capital of about Rs. 8,000·00. The following statement shows the progress made by the society from 1965 to 1971 :

(Amount in thousand Rs)

Year	No. of members	Share capital	Working capital	Sales	Profit
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1965	93	2	5	. .	1
1966	93	2	5	. . .	. . . .
1967	93	2	5	. . .	1
1968	191	3	5	. .	1
1969	201	3	4	. .	. . . .
1970	205	4	8	112	. . .
1971	205	4	8	. . . .	2

Urban Credit Co-operative Society

The main objective of an urban credit co-operative society is to cater to the miscellaneous needs for loans to their members. The Daman Vibhag Primary Teachers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. was registered at Daman on November 8, 1965. As on June 30, 1971, it had a total membership of 179, a share capital of Rs. 17,000·00 and a working capital of Rs. 20,000·00. It had a total deposit of Rs. 2,000·00.

SMALL SAVINGS

The post office savings banks form an important source for collection of small savings from people with limited income at their disposal. There were two sub-post offices carrying on savings business during the years 1970 to 1972. The following statement gives the working of these sub-post offices regarding savings :

Year	Savings Bank		Savings Certificate				Cumulative Time Deposits	
			Deposit issue		Discharged			
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No	Amount	No.	Amount
1970	369	83,133·20					1,301	12,137 00
1971	347	65,740·20				.	1,218	11,750 00
1972	302	54,316 70	55	550 00			1,077	11,780 00

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation was established by the Government of India on the 1st September 1956 after passing the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Act nationalised the business of life insurance and made the corporation the only agency for carrying on life insurance business in the whole of India. The Insurance business commenced in the district in the year 1963 The total number of agents canvassing insurance business in the district in the year 1967-68 was 25 This number rose to 30 by the end of 1972-73 The following statement shows the number of policies and the sum proposed and assured against them from 1963-64 to 1972-73 .

Year	No of agents	Proposed business		Business completed	
		Number of proposals	Sum proposed	Number of policies	Sum proposed
			Rs		Rs
1963-64	.	291	20,21,000	258	20,36,500
1964-65	. .	210	14,08,000	228	11,96,500
1965-66	. .	213	14,26,500	201	13,49,500
1966-67	. .	135	7,11,000	122	6,84,000
1967-68	. 25	170	12,20,500	165	12,51,000
1968-69	. 29	312	29,37,000	308	29,09,000
1969-70	. . 28	160	14 32,000	150	13,66,500
1970-71	27	157	16,90,500	156	16,74,500
1971-72	. 28	157	15,49,500	144	13,93,000
1972-73	. 30	183	17,55,500	167	16,73,500

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

The Land Improvement Loans Act was made applicable to this Union Territory from 1966. Under this Act, loans are granted to needy cultivators for improvement on land such as irrigation, drainage, reclamation from rivers or protection from floods, soil erosion etc. During the year 1968-69, loans were provided to the tune of Rs. 17,000 00 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

During the year 1963-64, two parties in the district were granted loans to the tune of Rs. 6,000·00 by the Government under the programme of Rural Industries Project. The following statement reveals the amount of loans disbursed by the Government to the private parties from the year 1966-67 to 1972-73 :

Year	No of units	Amount
1966-67	2	Rs. 8,000·00
1967-68 .	2	Rs. 12,000·00
1968-69 ..	1	Rs. 1,000·00
1969-70	1	Rs. 1,000·00
1970-71 .	1	Rs. 5,000 00
1971-72 ..	.	Rs. ..
1972-73	1	Rs. 10,000 00
Total .	8	Rs. 37,000·00

Power subsidy is also given to small-scale industries in the district. The following statement gives information regarding subsidy given to small-scale industries, by the Government from 1969-70 to 1972-73 :

Year	No of units	Amount
1969-70 .	2	Rs. 601 00
1970-71 ..	2	Rs. 1,007·00
1971-72 ..	1	Rs. 272·00
1972-73 .	2	Rs. 289 00
Total ..	7	Rs. 2,169·00

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FISHERIES

The district of Daman has a coastline admeasuring about 12 kilometres and fishing therefore forms an important industry of the people. Most of the fishermen are engaged in small boat fishing There are four mechanised fishing boats operating in the estuary of Damanganga in Daman. A scheme for mechanisation of fishing craft has been introduced to provide impetus to fishermen to extend their field of operation to deeper waters. The Government has granted loans to the fishermen for the purchase of engines. The following statement gives the amount disbursed by the Government by way of loans and subsidy, from 1963-64 to 1969-70

Year	Loan	Subsidy
	Rs	Rs
1963-64	5,815 00	5,805·00
1964-65	31,170 00	31,170 00
1965-66	66,100 00	66,100 00
1966-67	3,23,255 00	3,23,225·00
1967-68	71,820·00	71,820 00
1968-69	83,700·00	83,700·00
1969-70	16,000·00	11,000·00
Total	5,97,860·00	5,92,820 00

Subsidy was provided for the purchase of hull in 1965-66 to the extent of Rs 1,629 00.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

A private company by name "Umesh Fisheries Pvt. Ltd." was registered at Daman after Liberation with authorised capital of Rs 5,00,000 00 and issued capital of Rs. 23,000·00.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Extent of Employment

Trade and commerce provide avenues of employment to a sizeable proportion of the population in the district The census of 1961 reveals that 939 persons including 173 males and 766 females were engaged in different fields of trade and commerce According to the Census of 1971, 920 persons including 671 males and 249 females were actively engaged in trade and commerce. Of these, 159 persons were working in rural areas and 761 persons were working in urban areas. The following table gives a comparative picture of the extent of employment

under " Trade and Commerce " in the district between the 1961 Census and the 1971 Census :

TABLE No 4—EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER TRADE AND COMMERCE IN THE DAMAN DISTRICT

	Males	Females	Total
Number of workers as per 1961 Census	173	766	939
Number of workers as per 1971 Census	671	249	920
Difference . . Increase (+) Decrease (—)	+498	—517	—19
Percentage . .. Increase (+) Decrease (—)	+287.9	—67 5	—2.0

PEDLARS AND HAWKERS

The pedlars and hawkers play an important role in the trade of the district. There are about 100 pedlars carrying on their business in Daman In the municipal area itself there are about 55 pedlars and hawkers. Some of them belong to Bhandari and Dubla caste. They sell ready-made clothes, stationery articles, biscuits, groundnuts, grams, fruits, vegetables, ice-fruits and utensils. They purchase their goods from the neighbouring towns or cities, *viz.* Vapi, Udwada, Bulsar and Bombay. They carry their goods on four-wheel carts or bicycles.

FAIRS

Few fairs associated with important deities and religious festivals are observed in Daman such as *Mahashivaratra, Janmasthami, Ramazan Id, Bakri Id* and annual church feast They last for a day or two with an attendance varying from 200 to 1,000 persons. Articles for daily use and sweetmeats, etc are brought for sale and the turnover at the fairs is generally small.

* * *

CHAPTER 7—COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

In the district of Daman 21 villages have been connected with *pucca* roads. This means that all the villages in the district have been connected by *pucca* roads, as five of the 26 villages in the district have been included in the municipal town of Daman The following statement gives the districtwise length of roads by type of surface as on 31st March 1972 .

(In kms)

Daman district	Type of surface			
	Black topped or bituminous	Cement Concrete	Water-bound macadam/laterite	Total
1	2	3	4	5
District of Daman	75	7	19	101
(1) Extra Municipal roads	66	1	16	83
(i) National roads				
(ii) Major district/district roads	55		3	58
(iii) Village roads	11	1	13	25
(2) Municipal roads	9	6	3	18

The following roads in the district have been classified as district roads. All these roads are black topped :

Serial No.	Name of the road	Length (kms.)
1	Road from Bhamti Magarvada Kachigam to Vapi	6 5
2	Road from Moti Vankad, Chori Bunder to Bhimpor Kachigam	4·85
3	Road from Bhen road to Dunetha	1·00
4	Road from Devka Colony to Kadaiya	3 22
5	Road from Pariari to Naila Pardi	1·61
6	Road from Moti Daman to Patlara	1·60
7	Devka Colony to Devka Taiwad Road	1·00
8	Delwada to Devka Taiwad Road	2 00
9	Varkund to Kachigam Road	3·22
10	Marwad to Delwada to Airport Road	3·22
11	Magarwada via Thana Pardi to Jhari Road	4·00
12	Jampor to Kamei Khadi Road	1·20
13	Road leading to Dairy from Junction of Kachigam road via Kachigam Chowki	1·00

The road from Moti Daman Police Station to Barwad Faila Magar-wadol Road is a Panchayat Road covering a distance of 1·4 kilometres and is black topped.

Road Transport

The following statement gives the number of pedal cycles and bullock carts in use in the district of Daman from 1968-69 to 1971-72, along with the taxes levied :

Year	Cycles and taxes levied						Bullock carts and taxes levied	
	Private cycles		Cycles for hire		Total			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No	Rs.	No.	Rs
1968-69	234	72	8	N A	242	72	633	167
1969-70	470	821	44	220	514	1,041	704	1,114
1970-71	346	277	30	150	376	427	750	213
1971-72	190	16	14	. .	204	16	701	112

Bullock carts are mainly used for agricultural purposes in the district.

PORTS

There is one port in the district of Daman located at Daman proper. Like all other ports in the district, it is looked after by the Captain of Ports.

Daman Port

The port of Daman is located at 20°25′ N latitude and 72°50′ E longitude. The port is visited by a number of sailing vessels and fishing boats, manned and operated by the local populace. Imports at this port consist of salt fish, onions, coconut palm leaves and tiles. The total imports during the year 1970-71 was to the extent of 74·732 metric tons besides 4,23,400 tiles. During the same year, was exported from the port 3,000 metric tons of rice and 52 cubic metres of wood

Fishing is being developed at this port as an industry. The development schemes include provision of loaning facilities, repairing facilities navigational facilities, etc.

TOURIST FACILITIES

The district of Daman attracts a large number of tourists from all over India every year. This has naturally led the Government to provide for them necessary facilities in the form of accommodation, catering, transport, recreation, etc. The Tourist Hostel at Daman provides lodging and boarding facilities to the tourists. Picnic centres have also been developed at Jumpore and Devka.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Post Offices

In the district of Daman, the post offices are located at Marwad, Bhimpor, Varkund, Kachigam, Naila Pardi and Daman. The following statement gives the number of post offices per hundred square kilometre area of the district of Daman, as per the Census of 1971 :

Rural area in kilometre squared .. .	66·4
Number of post offices .	6
Number of posts per hundred square kilometres.	9 04

During the year 1972-73, there were 9 post offices, 4 telegraph offices, and 49 letter boxes in the district. The district aso had 2 telephone exchange offices, 2 public call offices and 87 telephone sets in the same year.

COMMUNITY LISTENING RADIO SETS

Six community listening sets were installed in Daman in April 1967, under the Community Listening Scheme which was introduced in the territory as early as in 1963 These sets were installed in the villages of Dabhel, Bhimpor, Varkund, Marwad, Damanwada and Magarwada

BROADCASTING LICENCES

The number and type of broadcasting receiver licences issued by Daman Postal Division during the year 1972-73 is furnished below

1	Domestic . .	2.246
2.	Concessional—	
	(a) Community ..	15
	(b) Schools .. .	2
	(c) Cheap radios .	26
3.	Commercial	4
	Total .	2,293

* * *

CHAPTER 8—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The district of Daman is not an industrially advanced district. Agriculture still continues to dominate the economic field. Banking, trade and commerce have also not made much headway in the district. All these economic activities have already been described in the preceding chapters However, the entire economic activity in the district is not covered by these chapters and a number of means of livelihood of the people which can be termed as miscellaneous occupations remains to be dealt with. These occupations have been termed miscellaneous because there is no uniform pattern in regard to their nature, operation, economic structure, etc These occupations cater to the daily needs of the people and essentially provide services required by the societies.

AERATED WATERS

There were in the district of Daman as on 31st March 1972, three units engaged in the manufacture of aerated waters, ice and ice-cream. The unit engaged in the manufacture of aerated waters was located at Daman. It had a fixed capital investment of Rs. 20,200·00 and utilised an amount of Rs. 2,000·00 towards working capital. It provided employment to two persons One unit was engaged exclusively in the manufacture of ice-creams and was located at Nani Daman. It had a monthly capacity of manufacturing 500 kg. The fixed capital investment of this unit stood at Rs. 12,000·00 It required an amount of Rs. 13,000·00 by way of working capital. It provided employment to 7 persons. The third of these units solely manufactured ice and provided facilities for cold storage. With a fixed capital of Rs. 5,75,000·00 and a working capital of Rs. 50,000 00 the unit provided employment to 23 persons It was located at Nani Daman

BAKERIES

There are two bakeries in the district Of these, one is a fairly large unit with a fixed capital investment of Rs 23,000·00 and a working capital investment of Rs. 45,000 00 The other is comparatively smaller and it has a fixed capital investment of Rs 7,700·00 and a working capital investment of Rs. 3,000·00. However, both the units provide employment to four persons each.

BARBERS

The occupation of barbers is a hereditary one. During the olden days these barbers were paid in kind and they used to move from house to house to serve their customers. They were not skilled in their jobs and their tools were also out-dated. However, their standards have slightly improved with the younger generation catering to fashions. Though some of them even now serve their customers at their homes, usually hair-cutting saloons are established by them. Generally, these saloons are manned by a single person. In respect of medium-size saloons, the barbers are employed on monthly or daily wages on per hair-cut basis. These saloons usually have good chairs and dressing tables with mirrors attached

BICYCLE SHOPS

Bicycles provide the cheapest mode of transport and is within the reach of the common man This has given impetus to the establishment of bicycle shops which usually undertake repairs of these bicycles A few of them also hire out bicycles to the public. The accessories maintained by these shops include handles, bearings, tubes, tyres, etc. The tools required by these shops consist of out-machines, spanners, wrenches, nuts, bolts and screws In the urban areas of the district of Daman, there were 188 bicycles of which 153 were private and 35 were for hire, during the year 1971-72.

CINEMA HOUSES

Different types of folk dances and music were the only avenues of entertainment to the people in the district in the past. A lot of people in the district have developed a taste for cinema shows.

There is one cinema house in the district which is a permanent structure with 322 seats. During the year 1972-73 58 films were exhibited in this theatre and 644 shows were performed of which 373 were night shows and 271 were day shows. The benefit of night shows was taken by 37,641 persons while that of the day shows was taken by 32,312 persons The total number of tickets sold out came to 69,953 This sale of tickets yielded an income of Rs 41,164·00 of which an amount of Rs 24,840·00 was paid to the Government by way of entertainment tax

CONFECTIONERIES

There was only one unit in the district of Daman that undertook the manufacture of peppermints, as on March 31, 1972 It had a monthly productivity capacity of 15 metric tonnes. The fixed capital investment of this unit was Rs 7,350·00. It provided employment to 11 persons

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

It is customary among the higher strata of the society to employ domestic servants either as full-time servants or as part-time servants for performing specific jobs such as cleaning utensils and floors and washing clothes, Generally, when the servants are employed as full-time workers, they are provided with meals.

LODGING AND BOARDING HOUSES

In 1971, there were in the district 5 inns with a total bed strength of 117 These establishments provided employment to 30 persons.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

As per the census of Government employees for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu as on March 31, 1963, there were in the district of Daman, 14 gazetted officers and 346 non-gazetted staff making a total of 360. This gave the ratio of more than 24 employees per gazetted officer. As on March 31, 1972, there were in the district 586 regular employees including 45 gazetted officers. This gave the ratio of approximately 13 non-gazetted employees per gazetted officer

The total number of Government servants in the district represented 3·82 per cent of the total number of Government servants of the Union Territory as a whole, as against the district population of 4 51 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory. Of the total number of gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Union Territory as a whole, the district had a share of 7·65 per cent and 3·66 per cent, respectively.

READY-MADE GARMENTS

As on 31st March 1972, there was only one unit engaged in the manufacture of ready-made garments and it undertook the manufacture of brassieres. It had a fixed capital investment of Rs 1,48,000 00 It utilised an amount of Rs 30 000 00 towards working capital. It provided employment to nine persons.

RICE MILLS

There was only one rice mill in the district of Daman as on March 31, 1972 It had a fixed and working capital investment of Rs 50,000·00 It provided employment to three persons.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Besides those occupations which have been described so far, there are a number of miscellaneous occupations which provide avenues of employment to a large section of the population. They include tailoring, washermen, fruit vendors, vegetables and fish vendors, goldsmiths, *pan-bidi* sellers, etc

* * *

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

In the chapters that have preceded is given the description of the principal factors of the district economy such as agriculture and irrigation, industry, banking, trade and commerce, communications and miscellaneous occupations. However, these chapters are devoted to the mere description of the factors as they stand. These chapters neither envisage economic analysis regarding trends in the district economy nor do they give any information regarding economic prospects of the district. It has therefore been contemplated in the present chapter to undertake the study of these economic factors with a view to presenting trends in the district economy and future prospects and development plans in the district. These trends and development plans have been presented in the form of a consolidated account of each of the economic factors.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

As per the Census of 1961 and 1971, the population of the district has been economically classified into two categories such as workers and non-workers. Workers are further sub-divided into nine different groups such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities ; mining and quarrying ; construction ; trade and commerce ; transport ; storage and communications ; and other services.

Of the total population of 22,390 of the district, as many as 9,543 including 5,509 males and 4,034 females, representing 42·62 per cent. are enumerated as workers, as per the Census of 1961. Of the total workers, 5,371 (2,767 males and 2,604 females) that is 56·28 per cent have been enumerated as cultivators. Only 8·76 per cent of the total workers, that is, 836 persons (436 males and 400 females) are enumerated as agricultural labourers. Mining and quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities account for only 859 (784 males and 75 females) representing 9 per cent of the total workers. Since mining and quarrying is negligible, all these three categories among workers can be grouped under agricultural activities. Thus the total number of persons engaged in agricultural activities comes to 7,066 (3,987 males and 3,079 females) representing 74·04 per cent of the total workers. It is followed by trade and commerce which accounts for 939 persons (173 males and 766 females) representing 9·83 per cent ; transport, storage and communications account for

278 persons (277 males and 1 female) representing 2·91 per cent; manufacturing including household industry accounts for 265 persons (250 males and 15 females) representing 2·78 per cent; and construction accounts for 46 persons (45 males and 1 female) representing 0·48 per cent.

However, as many as 9·94 per cent that is 949 (777 males and 172 females) were engaged in other services. The following table gives the urban and rural break-up of the workers in the district :

TABLE No 1

NUMBER OF WORKERS, CATEGORYWISE, DAMAN DISTRICT, 1961

Category	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total Workers .	9,543	5,509	4,034	6,525	3,528	2,997	3,018	1,981	1,037
Cultivator ..	5,371	2,767	2,604	5,046	2,583	2,463	325	184	141
Agricultural labourer .	836	436	400	638	336	302	198	100	98
Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.	859	784	75	316	266	50	543	518	25
Manufacturing including household industry.	265	250	15	49	46	3	216	204	12
Construction	46	45	1	8	7	1	38	38	.
Trade and Commerce	939	173	766	166	34	132	773	139	634
Transport, Storage and Communications.	278	277	1	66	66		212	211	1
Other Services .	949	777	172	236	190	46	713	587	126

Of the total population of 38,739 of the district of Daman as per the Census of 1971, as many as 11,487 including 8,932 males and 2,555 females have been enumerated as workers. It gives a percentage of 29·65. The first three categories among workers may be grouped under agricultural activities. Thus the total number of persons in agricultural and allied activities would come to 7,185 It clearly brings out that as many as 62·55 per cent of the workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits, still dominating the economic structure of the district. Agriculture is followed by Industry with 101 persons including 523 (427 males and 96 females) engaged in household industry and 478 persons (460 males and 18 females) in other than household industry giving a percentage of 8·71 to the total workers. Trade and Commerce accounted for 920 persons (671 males and 249 females) giving a percentage of 8·01. Construction activities, which provide employment to 660 workers (523 males and 137 females) follow with

a percentage of 5·74 to the total workers. Transport, storage and communications account for 470 persons (436 males and 34 females), giving a percentage of 4·09 to the total workers. Mining was negligible and it accounted for 0·49 per cent to the total workers. The remaining 1,196 (944 males and 252 females) persons among workers were engaged in other services not specified so far. They are 10·41 per cent of the total workers. The following table gives urban and rural break-up of the occupational classification of the district of Daman in 1971.

TABLE No. 2—NUMBER OF WORKERS, CATEGORYWISE, DAMAN DISTRICT, 1971

Category	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total Workers ..	11,487	8,932	2,555	6,702	4,879	1,823	4,785	4,053	732
Cultivators ..	3,562	2,880	682	3,426	2,764	662	136	116	20
Agricultural labourers	1,915	955	960	1,746	879	867	169	76	93
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied occupations.	1,708	1,595	113	345	259	86	1,363	1,336	27
Mining and quarrying	55	41	14	54	40	14	1	1	.
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :									
(*a*) Household industry	523	427	96	193	145	48	330	282	48
(*b*) Other than household industry.	478	460	18	211	201	10	267	259	8
Construction .	660	523	137	215	144	71	445	379	66
Trade and commerce	920	671	249	159	139	20	761	532	229
Transport, storage and communications.	470	436	34	91	90	1	379	346	33
Other Services .	1,196	944	252	262	218	44	934	726	208

It may be stated here that the comparison between the data of two Censuses of 1961 and 1971 is not possible in view of the fact that the definition of workers has been changed for 1971 Census as from what it was during the 1961 Census, and that the classification of workers has also been changed.

POPULATION

The population of the district as per the Census of 1971 stands at 38,739 covering an area of 72 square kilometres. The population of the

district which was 17,391 as per the Census of 1900 has risen to 38,739 as per the Census of 1971. It shows an increase of 20,348 that is, by 117 per cent during the period 1900-71. The details regarding population trends can be had from Chapter 3—People.

INDUSTRIES

Until the liberation of the territory, the district was devoid of any industry. Even today, there is not a single large-scale industrial unit in the district. The district is too small to sustain a large-scale industry. Power supply was very scanty prior to liberation. Now power is obtained from the neighbouring State of Gujarat. At present, there are 19 Small-scale Industrial Units in the district.[1] Recently an industrial estate has been established at Dabhel. The units likely to be established in this estate will undertake the manufacture of plastic items, pharmaceuticals, dyeing and printing, nuts and bolts, rolling mill, chemicals, soaps, spectacle frames, etc.

Salt pans in the district are mostly found on the right bank of the Damanganga in the neighbourhood of Khariwadi and Varkund. Besides, there are two small areas, namely at Kadaiya and Magarwada. In 1958, there were in the district, four salt producers. Their production amounted to 822 tons. They provided employment to 333 persons. The production of salt from Daman is placed at a few hundred tons. It is consumed locally. Appreciable increase in production is not envisaged in view of the small areas available in Daman. The production of the salt industry during the year 1968 was to the extent of 866 metric tons. The same has increased to 927 tons in the year 1969 showing an increase of 61 metric tons, representing 7·04 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

The area under cultivation in the district of Daman has almost remained constant throughout. The following statement gives the area covered under high-yielding variety programme for paddy since its inception in Daman block in the year 1966-67 :

Year	Area in hectares
1966-67	24
1967-68	220
1968-69	800
1969-70	557
1970-71	425

[1] Directory of Small-scale Industries in Goa, Daman and Diu as on March 31, 1972.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The work of implementing the community development programme in the district is entrusted to the Block Development Officer. The district consists of one community development block comprising 21 villages.

The following table gives in brief the cumulative achievements under the Community Development Programme in respect of the Block during the year 1972-73 :—

TABLE No. 3.—TABLE SHOWING THE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME DURING THE YEAR 1972-73

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Total
1	2	3	4
	I. Agriculture—		
	A. *Distribution of improved seeds ;*		
1	Paddy	Kgs.	20,685
2	Wheat	Kgs.	835
3	Vegetable seeds	Kgs.	168
4	Groundnut	Kgs.	1,640
5	Gram	Kgs.	40
	B. *Distribution of fertilizers ;*		
6	Ammonium sulphate	Kgs.	29,212
7	Urea	Kgs.	35,824
8	Ammonium phosphate	Kgs.	7,587
9	Fish manure	Kgs.	1,500
10	Fish meal	Kgs.	2,210
	C. *Distribution of improved implements ;*		
11	Sprayers	No.	7
12	Winnowing fans	No	1
	D. *Agriculture demonstrations ;*		
13	Multicrop demonstrations	No.	5
14	Single factor demonstrations	No.	2
15	Composite demonstrations	No.	17

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

Serial No. 1	Item 2	Unit 3	Total 4
	E. *Other items ;*		
16	Chemical pesticides distributed	Kgs.	398
17	Newly dug compost pits	No.	92
18	Area under green manuring	Ha.	7
19	Area under intensive paddy cultivation	Ha.	350
20	Fruit trees planted	No	30,465
21	Area under vegetables	Ha.	136
22	Area under wheat	Ha.	2
23	Area under farm forestry	Ha.	2
	II. *Animal Husbandry ;*		
24	Eggs supplied	No.	1,577
25	Animals castrated	No.	211
26	Birds supplied	No.	227
	III. *Irrigation ;*		
27	Tanks repaired	No.	2
28	Wells constructed	No.	18
29	Wells repaired	No.	2
30	Electric motor pump sets installed	No.	9
	IV. *Health and Rural Sanitation ;*		
31	Drinking water wells constructed	No.	4
32	Drinking water wells repaired	No.	10
33	Hand pump sets installed	No.	5
34	Maternity cases attended by trained auxiliary nurse/ midwife/trained dais.	No.	61
35	Family planning operation : Men	No.	8
36	Family planning operation : Women	No.	12
	V *Communication.*		
37	Kuchcha roads constructed	Kms.	5
38	Kuchcha roads repaired	Kms.	7

WAGE TRENDS

The district of Daman is also predominantly agricultural. It will therefore be interesting to study the trend in wages paid to agricultural labourers in the district. Wages are paid to agricultural labourers as per the category of work entrusted to them. Wages paid to agricultural labourers in the district of Daman are comparatively much less than those paid to the agricultural labourers in the district of Goa. However, much variation is not noticed in the wages paid to males and females. The wages paid to agricultural labourers in 1966 were the same as those paid in 1965. The following statement gives information in respect

of wages paid to different categories of agricultural labourers during the year 1966 :

Type of work	1966	
	Males	Females
	Rs.	Rs.
Cereals and Pulses Plantations:		
Reaping	1·50	1·25
Harvesting	1·50	1·25
Thrashing	1·50	1·25
Ploughing	1 50	1·25
Wetting	1·50	1·25
Weeding	....	1·25
Watering	1·50	1·25
Hoeing	1·50	1·25
Sowing	1·50	1·25
Coconut Plantation :		
Digging	1·50	....
Opening trenches and manuring	1·50	....
Watering	1·50	1·25
Coconut plucking	1 50	....
Toddy tappers	3·00	...

STATE PLANS

The liberation of the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu came by the end of December 1961 in the midst of the Third Five-Year Plan of the country Details regarding the Fifth Plan in the territory are given in the chapter for the district of Goa. However, in what follows, is given the brief description of the schemes implemented in Daman.

The Government runs a small dairy farm at Daman. The Daman Jilha Sahakari Bhandar is the only consumers' society at Daman which is also recognised as a wholesale store Registered on September 9, 1963, it had at the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a membership of 805 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 22,250·00. By the end of June 1972, its membership had risen to 967 and the share capital had gone up to Rs. 36,560·00. By the end of June 1972, its reserve fund amounted to Rs. 50,000·00.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Government of Gujarat prepared the Damanganga Multipurpose Project for the benefit of Gujarat and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra

and Nagar Haveli. The expenditure likely to be incurred duri scheme over the Fourth Five-Year Plan is expected to be Rs. 1·61 an amount which is to be paid to the Government of Gujarat Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Damanganga Pro a multipurpose project which will supply water for irrigation, d and industrial purposes. It would also generate power. It is venture of the Governments of the two Union Territories of Goa, and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the state of Gujar total storage under the scheme will be 595 m.c.m. Of the total i land of 46,540 hectares, 36,827 would be in Gujarat, 6,880 in and Nagar Haveli and 2,833 in the district of Daman. Quantity o available for drinking and industrial purposes for the district w 0·024 m.c.m. per day.

Anti sea-erosion works would be undertaken at Nani Dam Vanakbara during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Bulk supply of power was made available for the district of from the neighbouring state of Gujarat in the year 1964. The c demand for Daman is 1·0 MVA. The entire power supply is fully. The district of Daman gets the power supply at 11 KV.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporat set up an industrial estate at Daman.[1] By the end of the Fourt Year Plan, repairs at the passenger jetty at Daman would be con A jetty would be constructed at Vanakbara.

Beach material had been provided to the district in the Fourt Year Plan. Beaches at Jampor and Devka will soon have picnic in the form of RCC benches and umbrellas, etc. It is proposed to additional amenities in the form of construction of a new av Jampor and a children's park and holiday camp at Daman.

At the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, there only one water supply scheme in Nani Daman covering a popul 8,000. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan another water supply was executed in Moti Daman. Schemes for supply of water to Varkund and Dabhel are also likely to be completed by the en Fourth Five-Year Plan.

[1] Details in Chapter 5—Industries.

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In 1881, the district of Daman was formed of the concelhos of Dai and Nagar Haveli. The concelho of Daman comprised the province Parghana Naer of Damao Grand and Parghana Calaura Pavori Damao Pequeno. The concelho of Nagar Haveli constituted the prov known as Parghana Nagar Haveli and was liberated from the clut of the Imperialist Portuguese in 1954. It is a separate Union Territ

Table No. 1 gives evolution of administrative divisions during census years.

The district of Daman occupies an area of 72 square kilome It is situated on the western coast of the Indian continent. The terri delimits on the western side with the Gulf of Cambay and to the N South and East with the Gujarat State.

In this chapter and the chapters to follow from 11 to 17 is descr in brief the functioning of the various departments of the State Gov ment, grouping them together as General Administration, Rev Administration, Law and Order and Justice, Other Departments, L Self-Government, Education and Culture, Medical and Public H Services and Other Social Services.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Daman is situated to the North of Goa and is surrounded on landside by the Surat district of the Gujarat State. In ancient tim formed part of the jurisdiction of the Raja of Ramnagar i.e.. the fo Surat Agency who paid tribute to the Sultans of Gujarat. In Febr 1559 the Portuguese under Dom Constantino Braganza drove the Bapita from Daman and occupied it as provided for, in their treat the Sultan of Ahmedabad. The Raja of Ramnagar continued to e his rights to the customs revenues of Daman as before. The Fort threatened by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi in 1581 and in 1683. these attacks proved abortive. During the 18th century the Mar gave the first reverse to the Portuguese and the entire Bassein dis the so-called Province of the North in which was situated Daman conquered by the Maratha Army in 1739.

However, by the Peace Treaty of 1740, the Portuguese were pe ted to keep in the fort of Daman and 22 villages were assigned f maintenance.

TABLE No. 1.—EVOLUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF DAMAN DISTRICT, 1881 TO 1960.

Designation	Number of Concelhos								Number of Provinces				Number of Towns							
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960	1881	1900	1950	1960	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	2								3				4							
District of Daman :																				
Concelho of Daman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.		.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE No. 1.—*contd.*

Designation	Number of Villas								Number of Villages							
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	5								6							
District of Daman :																
Concelho of Daman	....	. .	. .	. .	. .	..		.	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2

In December 1955, the Portuguese Government filed a complaint against India in the International Court of Hague and claimed the right to passage of Portuguese troops from the Indian territory between Daman and Nagar Haveli which was assigned as a Jagir to the Portuguese for maintaining friendly relations with the Maratha Empire by the Peace Treaty of 1779. Nagar Haveli was liberated in August 1954 and was formally incorporated in the Indian Union in August 1961. The Portuguese claim was totally rejected by the International Court at Hague in April 1960. Daman was liberated on 19th December 1961 along with Goa and Diu.

Administrative Institutions

The district of Daman had two concelhos, viz. Daman and Nagar Haveli. The Governor of the district of Daman was subordinated to the Governor General of Goa. The District Council composed of five officials and three elected members assisted the Governor in his work.

The district of Daman at present consists of twenty-six revenue villages and one town having a total population of 38,739 out of which 17,317 are urban and 21,422 are rural as per the census of 1971. It gives a percentage of 4·52 to the total population of the territory.

COLLECTORATE OF DAMAN

The district comprises an area of 57 square kilometres. The Collector of Daman is in charge of the Civil Administration of the district. The Mamlatdar is the Head of the Taluka Revenue Office. Government have sanctioned ½ Community Development Block for this district and the Block Development Officer is the Head of this office. Plan expenditure is being incurred by the Block Development Officer only under the Community Development Programme and certain schemes of the Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry Department and Industries Department. The Survey work in this district is being carried out under the supervision of Survey Mamlatdar. Daman.

Reforms

After Liberation, the President of India passed the Daman Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages Regulation, 1962, as a part of agrarian reforms with a view to abolishing the intermediaries and put the cultivators in direct relationship with the Government for payment of land revenue and the tenure of land held by them for cultivation.

As a result of this in the villages, the proprietors were removed and 3,517 cultivators were made occupants. Twenty-three applications were received for compensation, of which 9 have been finally disposed off. Five applications have been decided after 31st March 1969.

Under section 6 of the Regulation, land revenue is to be charged in the district. The land revenue collection has since been started and an amount of Rs. 1,34,513·16 has been recovered till March 31, 1969.

Survey Settlement Work

The survey work was started from August 1, 1966 under the supervision of the Survey Mamlatdar, Daman, after calling the Survey Staff from the neighbouring state of Gujarat. The theodolite survey has been completed and P.T. survey work is in progress. Measurement cases in respect of private persons of fees and joint measurement in L.A.Q. cases are also carried out by this office. During the period from 1st April to 31st December 1973, expenditure of Rs. 30,578·00 has been incurred by this office.

Plan Achievements during the Current Years

Towards the Block Headquarters, an amount of Rs. 69,146·00 was allotted, out of which an amount of Rs. 64,061·75 was spent. From 1st April 1968, this Block entered in the II stage as ½ unit Block. An amount of Rs. 1,27,400·00 was allotted under 37-CD-MISC-LDW for the year 1968-69.

During the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 46,000·00 had been allotted for agricultural purposes such as minor irrigation, horticulture, improved implements, land improvement and short-term loans. 350 hectares of land have been brought under high-yielding paddy varieties. Under the rural employment programme, boring of public drinking wells and construction of roads have been taken up. The welfare scheme for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes consisting of housing subsidized scheme, purchase of work animal, purchase of pump sets, development of cottage and small-scale industries etc. are in operation.

Relief Measures

On 5th August 1968, there was a cyclone accompanied by heavy rains and simultaneous flood in the river Damanganga. As a result, there was wide-spread damage in Daman and it is estimated to be Rs. 1,25,000·00. Immediate relief measures were carried out by the Collector of Daman. 62 bed-sheets were purchased from the funds raised locally and they were distributed to 62 affected persons in September 1968. The State Advisory Board, Panaji, sent clothes and the same were distributed to 73 affected persons on 19th December 1968. During February 1969, 31 bed-sheets were distributed to 31 affected persons.

* * *

CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

During the erstwhile Portuguese regime the functions of the government were restricted to the collection of taxes and protection of human life and property. However, with the Liberation of the district on December 19, 1961, welfare activities became a major function of the government.

In what follows in this chapter is described in brief the functioning of the government departments which are entrusted with the administration and collection of taxes which form the major sources of revenue of the government.

DIRECTORATE OF LAND SURVEY

All the 27 villages of the district of Daman have been cadastrally surveyed and the task of writing the Record of Rights is in progress.

City Survey

For carrying out the City Survey Operation a post of a Survey Mamlatdar with auxilliary staff was created in January 1968. The City Survey work was actually commenced in July 1971. The following statement gives the information about the work done during the period from April 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973 :

(*i*) No. of properties surveyed—98 properties.

(*ii*) Area 1st Computation work of—1.310 properties was done.

(*iii*) Area 2nd Computation work of—2.070 properties was done.

(*iv*) 6 Hector Preparation of—13 P.T. Sheets completed.

(*v*) 6 Hector Verification of —14 P.T. Sheets completed.

(*vi*) Miscellaneous work of LAQ Measurement—14 LAQ measurement cases.

(*vii*) The Measurement on application of—5 cases.

Expenditure amounting to Rs. 30,578·00 was incurred during the period from April 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973 as against the grant of Rs. 47,400·00 for the financial year 1973-74.

Land Reforms

For effective implementation of tenancy laws and execution of land reforms in the district, the Government has enacted the Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages) Regulation, 1962 under which the rights of land in that area have been abolished and vested in the

Government. This Regulation was further amended by an Act passed by the Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly in 1968. For details Chapter 11—Revenue Administration, Goa District, may be referred.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

A subordinate office of the Registration and Notary Services in the district of Daman came into existence in 1966 and was placed in charge of the Sub-Registrar under the overall control of the Collector of Daman. This office deals with land registration, notaries, civil registration and also criminal records. The Subordinate Office also looked after the duties of registration of births and deaths before 1971, until the implementation of the Birth and Death Act, 1971, when these duties were assigned to the Collector, Mamlatdars/Municipalities/Village Panchayats.

During the year 1968, 5 deeds, 3 wills and 25 certified copies were registered with the sub-office. In the same year, 447 births, 157 deaths and 18 marriages were registered. Of the births, deaths and marriages registered, only 489 certificates were issued.

DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT

The work pertaining to the motor vehicles and motor driving licences was carried out by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department in Daman before January 1965. He was the registering and licensing authority within the Daman jurisdiction. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and Rules framed thereunder for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu were made applicable to the district from January 1, 1965. The need for a separate sub-office of the Directorate in Daman was felt, when the above Act was made applicable. A sub-office under the control of an Inspector of Motor Vehicles came into existence with effect from January 1, 1965. He had under him, an upper division clerk and a peon. The Collector of Daman was appointed as the Registering and Licensing authority for Daman area. He has also been delegated with the power of granting temporary permits for transportation. The Motor Vehicles Tax which is levied since January 1, 1965, under the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1965, and Rules framed thereunder, is collected by the sub-office of the Directorate of Transport, Daman. The administration of this Union Territory has entered into reciprocal transport agreement with the neighbouring state of Gujarat. Pursuant to this agreement, certain number of taxes and goods trucks are plying between Daman and Gujarat. Bus services are being operated by the Gujarat State Transport Corporation on all inter-State routes between Daman and Gujarat States. The receipt for the year 1969-70 was to the tune of Rs. 64,141 00 while the expenditure during the same year was to the tune of Rs. 10,997·00.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1974, was enforced in the district with effect from October 1, 1974, superseding the earlier Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1965.

Similarly, another Act, called the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1974, along with the Rules framed thereunder is also being enforced with effect from March 1, 1975.

It is expected that both these Acts will fetch additional income to the government.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

There was in the district one Excise Inspector, one Excise Sub-Inspector and thirty-four guards by the end of 1970. The Excise Inspector is the Administrative and Executive Head for the purpose of Excise matters in the district. The office comes under the overall control of the Commissioner of Excise, Excise Department, at Panaji.

The following statement gives the number of licences issued to various distilleries and other units during the year 1969-70 :

Name of the firm	Number of licences issued
Manufacture of liquor	1
Stills to manufacture country liquor (cashew, coconut and sugarcane).	2
Wholesale of country liquor . ..	1
Wholesale of I.M.F.L./Imported liquor . .	18
Wholesale of denatured spirit/rectified spirit .	3
Retail sale of I.M.F.L.	18
Retail sale of country liquor . ..	32
Retail sale of denatured spirit/rectified spirit	3
Toddy shops	70
Bonded warehouses for storing unduty paid liquor ..	18
No. of trees (coconut, cajuri and tad) tapped ..	10,435
Permits issued for import of I.M.F L /Denatured spirit/ Rectified spirit from the rest of India into this district.	62
Number of cases detected under the excise duty Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder.	40

Excise receipts for the district from 1964-65 to 1969-70 are as follows :—

Year		Receipt in Rs.
December 1964 to March 1965	..	4,41,354·00
1965-66	..	8,38,573·00
1966-67	..	8,82,387·00
1967-68	..	7,87,042·00
1968-69	..	10,55,929·00
1969-70	..	11,48,025·00

The following statement gives information about the number of shops licensed to sell liquors in the district from 1969-70 to 1971-72 :

Year		Toddy shops	Tavernas	Bars	Total
1969–70	..	7	32	18	57
1970–71	..	71	32	18	121
1971–72	..	71	32	20	123

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

To implement and enforce the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, in the district of Daman, the Sales Tax Office, Daman Ward has been created with effect from November 1, 1964. It is under the charge of an Assistant Sales Tax Officer and comes under the overall control of the Sales Tax Department at Panaji. The functions of this office are as follows :—

(1) To implement the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964 and of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and of Rules made under both the Acts.

(2) To make survey, inspections and verification of accounts, to bring under the Registration the dealers who are liable to pay tax and to prevent tax evasions.

(3) To watch the filing of quarterly returns of sales and regular payments of tax dues.

(4) To supply to the registered dealers the statutory forms required under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act and the Central Sales Tax Act and Rules made thereunder.

(5) To make assessment of the dealers under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964 and under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(6) To watch the payment of tax assessed and to issue recovery certificates when the dues fall in arrears.

Since the inception of the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964, the number of registered dealers and revenue receipts have increased considerably in the district of Daman. The following statement shows the comparative position of the number of registered dealers and total tax collected in the district during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

Year	No. of Registered dealers		Total tax collected	
	Under Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964	Under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Under Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964	Under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
			Rs.	Rs.
1973-74 ..	200	123	6,68,749.00	41,369.00
1974-75 ..	210	136	7,03,174.00	49,044.00

* * *

CHAPTER 12—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Prior to Liberation, the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice in the district, was looked after by the Police. It was regulated according to the Portuguese law prevailing then. Since 1961, the Portuguese laws were replaced by the corresponding Indian laws, to suit the purpose of administering justice and maintaining law and order more effectively.

In what follows is described in brief the set-up and functioning of these departments in the district.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Prior to Liberation, the police force in the district consisted of sub-inspectors, head constables and constables. However, there was no fixed strength of police force as their postings and transfers were effected according to the necessities and exigencies of services

The present strength of the Police Force in the district consists of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Head Constables and 77 Police Constables. Besides this police force, there are also 2 Head Constables attached to the Companies of Goa Reserve Police/Motor Transport/Armed. 2 Wireless Operators of Wireless Section and 1 Police Sub-Inspector and 2 Police Constables of C.I.D. Branch.

At present, there are twelve residential quarters meant for police personnel. Government have also proposed to build a few more quarters in the near future.

Sub-Jail-cum-Judicial Lock-up

During the Portuguese regime, there was only one jail in the district. It was looked after by the ' Delegado " or delegate of the Comarca Court of Daman. At present there is only one sub-jail-*cum*-judicial lock-up under the control of the Assistant Public Prosecutor.

The following statement gives in brief the number of prisoners in the sub-jail in the year 1974 :—

Prisoners at the beginning of the year ..	1
Arrived during the year . .	32
Discharged from all sources ..	33

The food for the under-trials in the judicial lock-up is being supplied through local hotels after inviting tenders. The subsidy rates for the prisoners are Rs. 3 75 per prisoner per day

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Before the conquest of the district by the Portuguese, justice was administered through Panchayats according to ancient traditions. With the advent of the Portuguese, the portuguese system of judicial administration was introduced in the district.[1]

Subsequently, a judicial division or 'Comarca' comprising the territory of Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu was established only in the year 1874. It was placed under the control of a district judge known as 'Juiz de Direito' who had been delegated all judicial powers, with the exception of powers pertaining to 'Juiz Especial'. However, the judicial division at that time was subordinated to the High Court (Tribunal de Relacao) with its headquarters at Panaji.

At present, the administration of justice in the district is vested in the Civil Judge, Junior Division, with his headquarters located at Daman.

The Civil Judge presides over the Court and is vested with First Class Magisterial powers. For the purpose of motor accidents, litigation cases etc. the Court comes under the jurisdiction of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Panaji.

The office of the Assistant Public Prosecutor is also located in the district. It is looked after by the Assistant Public Prosecutor, who is entrusted with the litigation work of the Government in the district.

The following statement indicates the general results of trial of criminal cases at the Subordinate Court, Junior Division, for the year 1972 :–

Item	Number of criminal cases
No. of offences reported	640
No. of persons under trial	912
No. of persons whose cases were disposed or discharged or acquitted.	100
No. of persons convicted	600
Persons committed or suffered .. .	5
Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	207

* * *

[1] For details section on Goa may kindly be seen.

CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

Prior to the Liberation, no sincere efforts were made to develop public works in the district in general. However, by 'Portaria' No. 306, dated June 4, 1918, a small wing of the Public Works Department came into existence with a view to developing road communications in the district, and was placed under the control of the Director of the Public Works Department having its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district).

However, with the Liberation, the district made rapid strides in respect of public works in general. The district has one division under the control of the Superintendent Engineer, Circle II with its headquarters located at Daman. He is assisted in his work by the necessary technical and ministerial staff

The division of the Public Works Department looks after various developmental works in the area. It deals with the work relating to the development of roads, bridges, buildings, mechanical and electrical works, water supply and other miscellaneous works in the district.

ZONAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICE

During the erstwhile regime, sufficient attention was not paid to agricultural development in the district However, soon after Liberation, due importance was given for increasing agricultural production, by introducing modern scientific methods

The Zonal Agricultural Officer looks after the implementation of agricultural programmes in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Agriculture with headquarters located at Panaji (Goa District) He is assisted in his work by Extension Officers (Agriculture), Compost Development Officers and Agricultural Assistants.

Improved and high-yielding varieties of paddy have been introduced in the district since the kharif season of 1966. Paddy is grown in the district during kharif season only, covering an area of 850 hectares. Under the High-yielding Variety Programme, the production of paddy during the year 1973-74, under kharif season, was 3,304 tonnes. During rabi season, wheat is the only other major crop which is taken up, covering approximately an area of 130 hectares. A Seed Multiplication Farm and mechanical cultivation have been set up with a view to

catering to the needs of the farmers for High Yielding Variety seeds requirements. Mechanical cultivation has also been taken up consisting of two tractors and two power tillers respectively.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY DEPARTMENT

During the erstwhile regime, no attempt was made to develop Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in the district.

However, with the Liberation, the work pertaining to the development of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in the district is looked after by the Veterinary Officer. He is assisted in his work by a Veterinary Assistant and three Attendants.

The following statement indicates the work carried out by the veterinary dispensaries from 1970-71 to 1971-72 :—

		1970-71	1971-72
1.	Total No. of cases treated ..	3,542	2,534
	(*a*) Contagious ..	....	....
	(*b*) Non-contagious ..	3,542	2,534
2.	No. of operations performed ..	163	151
	(*a*) Major ..	65	57
	(*b*) Minor ..	98	94
3.	No. of castrations performed ..	666	461
	(*a*) Cattle ..	484	332
	(*b*) Buffaloes ..	182	129
4.	No. of vaccinations performed—		
	(*a*) H.S. ..	....	301
	(*b*) Anthrax ..	..	123
	(*c*) Ranikhet ..	570	484
	(*d*) Fowl Pox ..	....	120

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative movement in the district was started soon after Liberation. With a view to facilitating the formation of co-operative societies, the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, was extended to Daman district. Similarly, the Co-operative Societies Rules framed under the aforesaid Act have been enforced from January 1, 1963, with slight modifications therein, so as to suit the local conditions.

Arbitration and awards have been provided in disputes arising in the co-operative sector. In case of certain disputes, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and decide cases

himself or through his nominee as per the provisions laid down in the Maharashtra Co-operative Act, 1960 and the Rules made thereunder, both made applicable to the district with slight modifications to suit local conditions.

The details of the arbitration cases received and disposed off are as under :

Number of cases pending for reference to nominee as on 30th June 1970.	26
Number of arbitration cases referred by Registrar's nominee during 1970-71.	6
Number of arbitration cases pending for reference to nominee.	20
Number of cases decided by nominee during 1970-71.	6

There were 4 Registrar's nominees as on June 30, 1971.

At present there are 12 co-operative societies in the district. These societies are registered in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, having its headquarters located at Panaji, Goa district.[1]

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Prior to the Liberation, the district was supplied with power from Diesel Power House run by a private licencee. Soon after Liberation, a Sub-Divisional Office headed by an Assistant Engineer was established, and placed under the over all control and supervision of the Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Department with its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district). The staff strength of the Sub-Division during the year 1972-73 was 37

The existing diesel power house was taken over by the Sub-Divisional Office and power supply at 11 KV lines, transformer centres and L.T. lines were made available on "deposit work" basis from Vapi Sub-Station of the Gujarat Electricity Board. By the end of March 1973, the work of laying down 60 kms. of 11 KV lines, 27 transformer centres, 137 kms. of L T. lines was completed.

The power demand in the district is steadily increasing. From 170 KVA in 1965-66, it has increased to 922 KVA in 1972-73. In order to meet the power requirements of the district, a contract demand of 1,000 KVA has been made with the Gujarat Electricity Board.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to install a 66/11 KV sub-station, with a view to catering to the needs of the

[1] For details Chapter 6, Banking, Trade and Commerce, Daman may kindly be seen.

increasing demand for power. Similarly, renovations of existing lines and extension of additional lines for new domestic and industrial consumers and industrial estates will also be taken up.

SUB-OFFICE OF FISHERIES

During the erstwhile Portuguese regime, no efforts were made to develop marine fisheries in the district. However, soon after Liberation, a sub-office of Fisheries has been set up and the work of carrying out the development of fisheries in the district has been entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries. He looks after the work of advising the fishermen and fisheries society in day-to-day matters and scrutinizing the applications for loans and other financial assistance. However, he is responsible to the Director of Fisheries, Directorate of Fisheries, having its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district).

The Department has framed a number of schemes with a view to providing financial assistance to fishermen in the shape of loan and subsidy for marine diesel engines, construction of hulls, purchase of fishery requisites like nylon twine, cotton twine, hemp twine, diesel oil, etc.

Besides financial assistance, the department deputes local fishermen to the fishermen's training centre at Kolak in Gujarat State, where they are imparted training in maintenance and operation of marine diesel engines and operations and fabrication of modern fishing gear.

Similarly various schemes for the benefit of the fishermen's community in the district have been proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

STATISTICAL OFFICE

In the year 1972, one post of Statistical Assistant was created in the Collectorate to look after the work of the Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation in the district. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a provision has been made for establishing a Statistical wing in the district under the control of the Director of Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation, Panaji.

SUB-OFFICE OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The excise station in the district is under the control of the Excise Inspector who is both the Administrative and Executive Head for the purpose of Excise matters. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Excise with his headquarters located at Panaji.

The excise station deals with problems relating to the production and movement of liquor into and out of the district and matters related thereto, under the Excise Duty Act, 1964 and the rules framed thereunder.

During the year 1971-72, 71 toddy shops, 32 tavernas and 20 bars were licensed to sell liquor in the district.

During the year 1973, two distilleries belonging to the Government were given on lease.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PRICE CONTROL

Prior to the Liberation of the district, the supply of essential commodities was done by 'Junta de Comercio Externo' with its headquarters located at Panaji.[1] However, with the Liberation, the need was felt to create a wing of Civil Supplies under the control of the Directorate of Civil Supplies and Price Control, Panaji, in order to ensure a smooth supply of foodgrains in the district. The work of Civil Supplies in the district has been entrusted to the Collector, who is assisted in his work by the necessary ministerial staff.

Due to heavy shortfall in the production of foodgrains in the country as a whole, the scheme of informal rationing was introduced in the year 1963-64, with a view to arranging the distribution of foodgrains more equitably among the consumers. The population in possession of informal ration cards in the district during the year 1974 was approximately 47,863. The entire population of the district has been covered under the scheme.

The district has been provided with one foodgrains godown for the storage, to facilitate the distribution of foodgrains such as rice and wheat to consumers through fair price shops and co-operative societies. The storage capacity of the godown is 1,000 tonnes.

During the calendar year 1973, foodgrains were supplied by the Government of India through the Food Corporation of India to the tune of 92 tonnes of rice and 200 tonnes of wheat per month. Foodgrains were distributed to consumers on ration cards under informal rationing through Fair Price Shops mostly run by Consumers' Co-operative Societies. At present there are 20 Fair Price Shops and 12 Co-operative Societies.

The quantum of foodgrains supplied was 120 gms. of rice and 100 gms. of wheat per day per adult. The quantum of sugar was 500 gms. per adult per month.

As far as wheat products are concerned the allocation of wheat of 20 tonnes was made to the flour mills every month, and is being supplied from the neighbouring State of Gujarat. People could supplement the quantum of foodgrains got through the above scheme, by purchasing foodgrains in open market also.

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[1] For reference section on Goa district may kindly be seen.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Soon after Liberation, the Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1968 and Rules, 1969 have been made applicable in the district with a view to achieving uniformity of weights and measures as prevailing in the rest of the country. To implement the works, one Senior Regional Inspectorial Unit and one Secondary Standard Laboratory have been installed.

OFFICE OF THE MARINE SECRETARY

Prior to the Liberation of the district, the Office of the Captain of Ports, was looked after by the officers of the 'Direccao dos Servicos da Alfandega' (Customs Department), who were appointed as 'Delegados Maritimos' (Deputy Port Captain) and the clerical work was looked after by the 'Guardas da 1ª class, Graduados da Guarda Fiscal' who were acting as 'Cabo de Mar' (U.D.C.) in addition to their own duties. With the Liberation, the functions of the 'Direccao dos Servicos da Alfandega' which was formerly under the control of the Captain of Ports Department, were taken over by the Central Government under the Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise.

However, as an interim measure the Senior Lighthouse Keeper is entrusted with the work of the Marine Secretary, in addition to his own duties. At present the Office of the Marine Secretary is under the control of the Captain of Ports and River Navigation Department with its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district). The duties of the Marine Secretary comprise inspection, registration of vessels and Port conservancy in the district.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, was brought into force in the district and Survey Rules under the said Act were framed and promulgated with effect from September 1, 1965. Various developmental works such as construction of a passenger launch, carrying out an hydrographic survey etc, have been proposed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICE

For the purpose of preparation and revision of electoral rolls and conducting elections in the district to the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Collector, has been designated by the Election Commission of India as Electoral Registration Officer as well as Returning Officer for the Daman Assembly Constituency. He is assisted in his work by the Mamlatdar who is designated as Assistant Electoral Officer and Assistant Returning Officer.

Similarly, for the purpose of Parliamentary elections, the district has been incorporated in the North Goa Parliamentary Constituency, i.e. Panaji seat (Goa district) and the Collector is designated as Assistant Returning Officer for the said constituency, in so far as the district is concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

With a view to expediting the development of industries and managing industrial estates in the district a branch office of the Industrial Development Corporation has been established under the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Act, 1965. The branch office, however, is under the control of the Industrial Development Corporation, with its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district).

The Corporation has already taken up the construction work of 10 sheds, internal roads, sinking of tube wells, and overhead reservoirs, at Daman Industrial Estate.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

After the Liberation of the district in December 1961, the problem arose regarding the evacuee property. The administration of the evacuee properties and the disposal of the cases of persons who left the district were looked after by the Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property with its headquarters at Panaji (Goa district)

As on March 31, 1974, there were 242 persons reported to be foreign nationals, and their cases were to be decided in accordance with the provisions contained in the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1964 and the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Rules, 1965. Under the Act, 21 cases have been treated as evacuees in the district Six properties have also been declared as evacuee properties , and their approximate value has been fixed at Rs. 1,09,942·00.

HOUSING BOARD

The office of the Housing Board was created in the year 1961 with its headquarters located at Panaji, with a view to providing rural and industrial housing and residential accommodation in the territory.

However, the Housing Board, so far, has not taken up any housing scheme in the district.

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CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

Local Self-Government is conducted by various statutory bodie: principal among them being the Municipalities and the Grai Panchayats.

MUNICIPALITIES

In Daman, there was a 'Camara de Damao' since 1613. It enjoye privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Municipality of Evora i Portugal. In 1834, it was substituted by 'Camara Municipal de Damao Changes were introduced in its constitution from time to time.

At present there is only one Municipality in the district and it i located at Daman. It is classified as a 'B' Class Municipality. It i governed under the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968.

The Municipality of Daman is under the control of the Director c Municipal Administration with its headquarters located at Panaji. Th term of the office of the Municipality is for a period of five years. Th Government have, however, the power to extend the term in exception: circumstances by a notification in the *Official Gazette* to a term nc exceeding six months in aggregate, for reasons which should be state in such notifications. It has been stipulated under the Act that th Municipal Council should have a President and a Vice-President wh are elected from the councillors who in their turn are elected or deeme to be elected The main duties of the President are to preside at a the meetings of the council and regulate and conduct the work at suc meetings ; to watch over the financial and executive administration c the council and to exercise supervision and control over all officials c the municipality.

Municipal functions are of two types, obligatory and discretionary The obligatory functions include construction, repair and maintenanc of all public roads in the municipal area, the lighting of public road and places, to look after the health and sanitation needs of the peopl to maintain the burial and cremation grounds, to supply water, to main tain public latrines, etc.

The discretionary functions consist of the building and maintenanc of the parks, libraries and other places of recreation. The obligator

functions include all matters essential to the well-being of the civil population while the latter cover those which are not considered absolutely essential.

The following statements give information in respect of income and expenditure of the Municipal Council in the year 1970-71 in the district of Daman :

(Figures in thousand Rs.)

Octroi	Municipal rates and taxes		Total	Income from extraordinary receipts and debts.
	Taxes on houses and lands	Other taxes and duties		
1	2	3	4	5
97·63	0·58	231·69	329·90	1·03

(Figures in thousand Rs.)

Public lighting	Expenditure on hospital dispensaries and vaccination	Extraordinary expenditure and debts
1	2	3
42·07	32·86	0·36

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Soon after the liberation of the territory, the structure of Government underwent a gradual change and the formation of Village Panchayats became an absolute necessity with a view to running a smooth administration on democratic pattern. With this in view the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayat Regulation, 1962, was passed. This Regulation provides for powers and duties for Panchayats. This Regulation envisages development of rural areas and transfer of power to the people. In the district of Daman there are at present six Village Panchayats.

The maximum number of members for a Panchayat is 9 and the minimum is 5. One seat is reserved for women in every Village Panchayat. The term of office of Village Panchayat is for a period of 4 years, which can be extended by the Government but not exceeding one year.

The Panchayats derive their income from the various taxes, which they invest in a number of welfare activities directed towards the all round progress and development of the people.

In each Village Panchayat, a Secretary is appointed to carry out the Panchayat work. He is entrusted with the work of collection of taxes, maintenance of all the registers and other day to day work.

Recently the Government have issued an amendment to the Village Panchayat regulation under which the Village Panchayats are emplowered to issue licences for the construction of houses, shops etc. in the Panchayat areas. Assistant Engineers of Public Works Department are appointed as Technical Officers for advising the panchayat to sanction plans submitted to them and for issuing licences for construction.

The Village Panchayat of Marwad has the highest income while the Village Panchayat at Magarvada has the lowest income. At present, there is one development block at Daman. It is headed by the Block Development Officer, and is in Post Stage II.

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CHAPTER 15—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The early educational system prevalent in the district of Daman, was based upon the educational system evolved by the Aryans. Under this system, the educational career of the student began with the teaching and guidance given by the *guru*. Further schooling was done through *gurukula* where strict adherance to rules and regulations was insisted upon.

With the advent of the Portuguese during the 16th century, the educational system in the district was radically changed, and the pioneering work in this field was done by missionaries, who contributed to a great extent towards the spread of education in the district.

Prior to the establishment of a college known as College of 'Onze Mil Virgems' there were in the district, two primary schools and one secondary school conducted by the government. In 1857, a female primary school was also opened.

As per the Census of 1910, there were in the district three Portuguese schools and two Gujarati schools.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

After Liberation, there has been an unusual expansion in the field of education. The educational standards and the literacy percentage in the Union Territory are among the highest in the country.

According to the Census of 1910, the literacy percentage of the district of Daman stood at 5·35 to the total population excluding those below six years of age. The literacy percentage for males stood at 8·8 and for female at 1·9. Till Liberation in 1961, the position of literacy almost remained static. The study of the three R's was the privilege of the higher strata of the society in the district of Daman too, as was the case in the rest of the country

The outcome of matriculates in the district during 1971-72 stood at 80. As per the census of 1971, the number of girls enrolled from Stds. I to XI stood at 3,157. The students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district numbered 8,578, those belonging to the scheduled castes 1,413, and those belonging to the scheduled tribes 7,165. It may also be noted that out of a total

number of twenty-one villages in the district, only three villages were without schooling facilities in the year 1972-73. Similarly the only town in the district had educational facilities.

GENERAL EDUCATION

The general education in the district is administered both by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu as well as by private agencies. In the district there are 36 schools in all ; 31 being under Government management and 5 under private management. The responsibility of the inspection of primary and secondary schools in the district rests in the respective Education Officers. Separate Inspectors have been appointed for inspection in respect of social and physical education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education in the district is exclusively under the Government management. There are sixteen primary schools in the district, all of which are run by the Government. During the year 1972-73, these primary schools had a total strength of 2,518 students. The medium of instruction in these schools is either English or Gujarati. Primary education in the district is imparted by 115 teachers.

MIDDLE EDUCATION

As in the case of primary education, the middle education in the district is also vested exclusively in the Government. In the year 1972-73, there were in the district, 14 Middle Schools (Stds. V to VIII). Besides these Middle Schools, two high schools in the district have middle classes attached to them.

At this stage, too, as in the primary stage, the education is imparted either in English or Gujarati. In the year 1972-73, the enrolment of students in middle schools in the district stood at 3,334. During the same year the number of teachers stood at 64.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary schools (Stds. VIII to XI) in the district are exclusively under private management. There are in all four high schools in the district. The enrolment in these schools during the year 1972-73 was 1,683. The number of teachers stood at thirty. English and Gujarati were the media of instruction.

TEACHERS

There are in the district, 209 teachers imparting education to the students. Of these, 115 belong to Primary Schools, 64 to Middle Schools and 30 to High Schools.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There is in the district only one college known as Government Arts and Science College. It was established at Daman in 1965-66. In the year 1972-73, 191 students were enrolled in this college. The college is affiliated to the Gujarat University.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction in thirty-two schools in the district is either Gujarati or English. At all these stages, education is imparted in these two languages.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In the district of Daman there is one Technical High School Centre which provides instruction to those students offering technical subjects. During the year 1972-73 the enrolment of students in this school stood at 157.

ADULT LITERACY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

After the liberation of the Union Territory, Government took steps to raise the standard of adult literacy. The scheme of "Eradication of Illiteracy" was introduced in the Union Territory in 1964-65. In the year 1971-72, there was only one Adult Literacy Centre in Daman.

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CHAPTER 16—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the days gone by, all the ailments were generally ascribed to the influence of evil spirits and the most natural cure was to propagate sacrifice to ward the evil spirits off. However, ayurveda, the indigenous system of medicine, was in vogue in the district. This system was based upon *nadi pariksha* or the reading of the pulse and the use of different medicinal plants and herbs. Many practitioners in ayurveda, namely *Vaidyas* and *Shastris* provided some medical relief to the local population. Minor ailments were generally treated by roots, herbs and such other ayurvedic medicines kept in every household. Some of the down-trodden had recourse to witch-doctors and sorcerers who were supposed to possess antidotes and *mantras* for propitiating the spirits. Barber and itinerant priests were also called upon to cure diseases freely. After the establishment of the Portuguese rule, a hospital was established at Daman. One pharmacist was appointed in the hospital opened around 1848 A.D. A post of Health Officer (Delegado de Saude) was created by the Decree of 20th May 1895. Compulsory small-pox vaccination and re-vaccination after every seven years was introduced by 'Portaria', dated the 24th July 1896.

At the time of Liberation, the district of Daman had one sanitary division. There was one regional hospital functioning at Daman with a bed strength of 30.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Census of 1881 placed the population of Daman at 21,399. As per the Census of 1971, it was 38,739. This shows an increase of about 81·03 per cent. over the population placed by the census of 1881.

The following Table gives the population, area, density and average variations in density and in population of the district from 1881 to 1960.

TABLE No. 1.—DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT OF DAMAN

District	Year	Area in square kilo-metres	Present in area popula-tion	Density	Average annual varia-tion in density	Average annual variation in popula-tion per 1,000 in habitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman ..	1881	....	21,339	374·6	....	....
	1887	....	26,694	467·3	+15·450	+41·240
	1900	....	17,391	304·4	—13·575	—29·042
	1910	....	18,300	320·3	+1·590	+5·227
Total ..	1921	57·13	17,566	307·5	—1·280	—4·011
	1931	...	19,741	345·5	+3·800	+12·382
	1940	....	23,080	404·0	+5.850	+16.914
	1950	...	27,473	480·9	+7·690	+19·034
	1960	....	22,390	391·9	—8·900	—18·502

Table No. 2 gives the statistics regarding marriages, births, deaths and balance of live-births for the district from 1962 to 1972.

The following statement gives the statistics of live-birth rates, death rates and infant death rates for the district of Daman from 1972 to 1975

Year	Live birth rates	Death rates	Infant death rates
1972 ..	14·43	4·17	36·59
1973	19·33	4·92	43·76
1974 .	24·31	4·54	30·81
1975 .	28·78	4·45	24·69

The following statement gives the key vital statistics of the district of Daman for the year 1975 :—

District	Mid year estimated population 1975	Total births registered during 1975	Total live births actually occurred during 1975	Total deaths registered during 1975
1	2	3	4	5
Daman ..	42,211	2,064	1,215	193

—*contd.*

Total deaths actually occurred during 1975	Infants deaths			Maternal deaths	Still births		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
188	23	7	30	1	4	3	7

TABLE No. 2.—VITAL STATISTICS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND BALANCE OF LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND THEIR RATIO PER THOUSAND, DAMAN DISTRICT.

Year/District	Marriages	Per 1000 population	Live births	Per 1000 population	Still births	Per 1000 livebirths	Deaths	Per 1000 population	Deaths during the 1st year of life	Per 1000 livebirths	Balance of live-births and deaths	Per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1962 ..	25	1·16	254	11·74	7	27·56	239	11·05	54	212·60	15	9·69
1963 ..	13	0·62	264	12·50	19	71·97	200	9·47	47	178·03	64	3·03
1964 .	12	0·58	268	13·00	9	33·58	203	9·85	48	179·10	65	3·15
1965 ..	28	1 39	259	12·88	19	73 36	174	8·66	40	154·44	85	4·23
1966 .	13	0·66	308	15·72	5	16·23	156	7·96	21	68·18	152	7·76
1967 ..	18	0·78	364	15·77	4	10·99	129	5 59	32	87·91	235	10·18
1968	18	0·78	447	19·27	17	38·03	157	6 67	32	71·59	290	12·50
1969 .	23	0·99	482	20·69	5	10·37	156	6·69	20	41 49	326	13·99
1970	15	0·64	428	18·28	4	9·35	130	5·55	28	65·42	298	12·73
1971 .	28	0·71	596	15·21	18	30·20	231	5·89	27	45·30	365	9·32
1972 ..	12	0 30	574	14·43	8	13·94	166	4·17	121	36·59	408	10·26

The following table gives the actual number of deaths due to different diseases in the district during the year 1972-73 :—

TABLE No. 3.—DEATHS DUE TO VARIOUS DISEASES, DAMAN DISTRICT, 1972-73

Disease	No. of deaths
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	1
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12
Leprosy	1
Tetanus	3
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	2
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	1
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	1
Diabetes mellitus	1
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	2
Anaemias	5
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	1
Active rheumatic fever	1
Hypertensive disease	3
Ischaemic heart disease	5
Other forms of heart diseases	12
Cerebrovascular disease	7
Other pneumonia	15
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	5
Diseases of teeth and supporting structure	1
Peptic ulcer	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
All other congenital anomalies	1
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	10
Senility without mention of psychosis	38
Symptoms and other ill defined conditions	13
Accidental falls	1
Accidents caused by fire	1
All other accidents	2
Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted.	2
Fracture of skull	1
Burn	1
All other unspecified effects of external causes	4

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

With a view to controlling the communicable diseases in the district, a number of control and eradication programmes were introduced on a pattern followed all over the country.

Malaria Eradication Programme

The National Malaria Eradication Programme was introduced in the district in 1963. The work of the district of Daman was entrusted to the neighbouring state of Gujarat.

The following is the statistics regarding the work done during the year 1970-71 :

Active Surveillance—

Fever Cases detected	2,481
Blood smears collected and examined . ..	2,203
Positive cases found	15

Passive Surveillance—

Number of blood smears collected by all the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the district.	351
Positive cases found	6

Mass Survey—

Blood smears collected	14

In all, 21 cases were found positive. The district of Daman continues to be in the attack phase.

T. B. Control Programme

This is a special programme introduced to control Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is the main health problem of the district

Persons who are in the active stage and who may transmit the disease through contacts are admitted to the hospitals for treatment At the end of 1968, 27 patients were under treatment at the Primary Health Centre in Daman. During the year 1969-70, the B.C.G. Vaccination programme was taken in hand in the district. There is 1 centre and a Mobile X-ray unit operating in Daman.

Filaria Control Programme

Filaria control programme was started in 1960. This programme includes activities like mosquito control, survey, clinic, laboratory work and research. While the activities of mosquito control units aim at keeping the density of mosquitoes low, survey and clinic activities include detection of new carriers by collection and examination of blood smears, and the treating of affected patients.

Small-pox Eradication Programme

The control measures against small-pox are conducted by the Primary Health Centre whenever any epidemic breaks out.

The two main functions of this eradication programme consist of the enumeration of the whole population, organizing family registers which will be a permanent record for the purpose of verification, and the vaccination of all the population once and for all, in order to ensure 100 per cent immunization so that the follow up work covering the new-born and immigrants may be easily tackled by the Public Health Centre. Work on this programme is being successfully carried out in the district. In 1968, 530 persons were vaccinated and 6,736 were re-vaccinated.

Leprosy Control Programme

Surveys are conducted to detect cases of leprosy and these are then registered for treatment. A Survey, Education and Treatment Centre conducts the activities included in this programme. Detection of early cases and mass treatment with sulphone is carried out with the aim to controlling the disease. A Para-Medical Officer is attached to the Primary Health Centre.

Public and Private Hospitals and Dispensaries

During the Portuguese regime, the district of Daman was provided with a regional hospital to serve the needs of the people of that area. After Liberation, the Government, with a view to promoting general welfare and well being of the people, and to extending the health facilities to all corners of the district, opened another hospital at Marwad known as Marwad Hospital. The combined bed strength of these hospitals during the year 1971 was 60, the regional hospital accounting for 10 beds and Marwad Hospital for 50. In the same year, 153 patients were admitted into the regional hospital and it had a total attendance of 3,621 in the out-patients department. During the year 1970-71, Marwad Hospital treated 723 indoor patients and 4,383 outdoor patients.

More and better equipment was provided to the hospital with a view to improving medical facilities in the area.

There is one private hospital and a number of dispensaries located in the district.

Primary Health Centre

The old health centre provided preventive and curative services on a limited scale only. This was then reorganised to provide the seven basic health services, namely medical relief, control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health and family

planning services, health education and vital statistics. The present Primary Health Centre provides all these services. It also represents the Directorate of Health Services in that it carries out the administrative duties of the district. It has two sub-centres, Bhimpor Sub-Centre covers the localities of Bhimpor, Marwad Gram Panchayat and Moti Daman. Varkund Sub-Centre covers the localities of Varkund, Dabhel Gram Panchayat and Nani Daman. The Primary Health Centre has its headquarters at Moti Daman and it covers areas not included in the sub-centres.

The Maternal and Child Welfare Programme

The Maternal and Child Welfare Programme was started in 1963. Under this programme, a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre was opened in the rural areas in the charge of a mid-wife with a view to providing pre-natal and post-natal care.

School Health Programme

This programme of Health Education envisages to increase health consciousness among the general public, and their participation in health programmes. Its main objective being to help people acquire healthy practices. The Medical Officer-in-charge of the Primary Health Centre provides these services. Printed material on health like pamphlets, journals etc. are distributed to educate the people on matters of public health and hygiene.

Family Planning

Over population is a problem that confronts the country in the economic field As such, a family planning programme was launched to help keep the growth of population in check. Sterilization facilities are made available to the public and contraceptives are distributed to them. During the year 1968, 4 vasectomy operations were performed on males and 54 tubectomy operations were performed on females in the district of Daman.

Under this programme, various services listed below are granted free to the public :

(*a*) Sterilization operation, tubectomies (Puerporal, Gynaecological and Vasectomies).

(*b*) I.U.C.D. insertion.

(*c*) Distribution of conventional contraceptives, condom, foam tablets, jellies and diaphragms etc

(*d*) Distribution of oral contraceptives.

(*e*) Advice and Rhythm methods—safe period.

(*f*) Treatment for sterility.

(*g*) Recanalisation of the vasectomised persons.

The scheme of compensation allowance has been in force in the district since September 1967 and payment is made on the spot to individuals and motivators. The system of giving coupons to motivators and doctors has been introduced to facilitate the payment as well as to evaluate the work.

This Family Planning Programme is supported by the Community Development Department through their village workers and field staff.

Other institutions like Social Welfare Board, All India Women's Conference and Red Cross are also participating in the programme at various levels.

SANITATION

The sanitation of public roads and places is undertaken by the Municipality of Daman in consultation with the Primary Health Centre. Various activities are included under this heading, like inspection and disinfection of various establishments. During the year 1968, in the district of Daman, 408 wells were disinfected while 180 food and other establishments were inspected. Market and cowsheds inspected amounted to 136 and 77 respectively.

Due emphasis is also given to the supply of treated water to the various centres of the district. This scheme is entrusted to the Public Health Engineering wing under the Public Works Department. The year 1969-70 saw the completion of the scheme for water supply to Nani Daman, at a total of Rs. 1·39 lakhs.

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Special Nutrition Programme was undertaken by the Government, mainly to take care of the expectant and nursing mothers and children in the age-group of 0-6 years. Two centres were opened in the District to carry out the programme in March 1973 by the Government, which were subsequently closed as similar activities were found to be carried out under the State Social Welfare Board.

The following statement gives the details about the expenditure on the Special Nutrition Programme in 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

(Rs. in thousands)

Item of expenditure	1972-73	1973-74
A. Advances disbursed to implement the programme.	3.50	....
B Annual Expenditure (Payment realised through Provedoria)	....	2.79

* * *

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

With Liberation, the labour activities in the district underwent a drastic change and the labour administration dealing with labour laws, labour welfare and the employment service scheme in general, is now looked after by the Commissioner of Labour and Employment, Labour Department, with its headquarters located at Panaji, Goa district. However, for the purpose of administrative convenience, the Collector has been entrusted with the work of notifying suitable employment opportunities to the applicants residing in the district. He also deals with registration and renewals of employment cards.

Under the Factories Act, 1948, till the end of the year 1973, there were two registered factories of which one is functioning with an employment potential of 40 workmen. So far, there are no cases pertaining to industrial disputes in the district. However, it has been proposed to open an office in the near future with a view to settling the industrial disputes more effectively. The district has no registered trade union.

PROHIBITION

There is no temperance movement in the district. Similarly, there is no prohibition in the district, however, a 'dry day' is observed on the first day of every month in view of the Government policy to restrict the habit of drinking at least on pay day.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Introduction

The population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as per the Census of 1971 was 1,413 and 7,165 respectively, being 3·65 per cent and 18·5 per cent of the total population of the district. However, it may be interesting to note that the district has comparatively a higher incidence of scheduled tribes population than its scheduled castes population.

Organisation

The work of ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in particular and their welfare in general, has been entrusted to the Collector of the district. However, the necessary administrative guidelines for implementing

various schemes such as Economic Development Programme and Housing Programme, are dealt with by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Panaji.

Functions

In order to implement the various schemes, a sum of Rs. 48,200·00 was earmarked for the year 1973-74 i.e. the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Under the Housing Programme an amount of Rs. 20,000·00 and Rs. 1,000·00 has been allotted for the construction of houses and for the purchase of house sites, respectively. The Housing Programmes are, however, fully subsidised. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 27,000·00 has been provided under Economic Development Programme.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

Soon after the Liberation of the district, various social welfare programmes for the vulnerable groups, children, women and the handicapped, have been implemented, with the establishment of State Social Welfare Advisory Board, having its headquarters located at Panaji. The Collector has been appointed as a member of the Functional Committee, and the work of implementing Family and Child Welfare Project is looked after by the said Committee.

Since the inception of the Family and Child Welfare Project in the year 1969-70, financial assistance has been rendered to recognised educational institutions with a view to providing an opportunity for uneducated adult women to complete their education at least upto S.S.C./P.S.C. Examination, which is the minimum qualification for employment and training for various services in the district.

Financial assistance is also provided to registered voluntary institutions for conducting Holiday Homes for children of lower income groups between the ages of 10 to 16 during the vacations. Similarly, necessary financial assistance is also given under Rural Welfare Programmes. For effective implementation of the project, 1 Mukhya Sevika and 7 Bal Sevikas/Griha Sevikas were trained during the year 1972-73.

The following statement gives the progress of the Family and Child Welfare Project since its inception :—

Name of the Scheme	Total amount allotted since inception upto March 1973	Total number of beneficiaries from inception upto March 1973
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant-in-aid to voluntary institutions ..	38,774·00	1,053
Condensed Courses	11,600·00	75
Holiday Homes	16,324·00	335
Rural Welfare Programmes ..	3,71,465·00	20,513

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The main activities of the Institute of Public Assistance in the district are looked after by the Director of the Institute of Public Assistance, with its headquarters located at Panaji, Goa.

General assistance, by way of sanction of subsidies, ranging from Rs. 14·00 to Rs. 30·00 is provided to the poor families and old disabled people. The expenditure incurred for this purpose during the year 1972-73 was to the tune of Rs 5,388·65.

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CHAPTER 18—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

PUBLIC LIFE

The 450 years of Portuguese colonial rule no doubt left a deep impact on the course of public life in the district, but, inspite of the attempts made by the erstwhile Portuguese rulers to obliterate the Indian character of the people, the district remained politically, economically and culturally one with the rest of the country

With the advent of Liberation on 19th December 1961, the district witnessed a new political awakening amongst the masses, and the oppressive Portuguese colonialist rule came to a definite end. The first general election ever to be held in the history of the district took place in the year 1963, enabling the people to have a truly democratic form of Government, electing their representatives both to the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha. The district constitutes one Assembly Constituency which elects its representative for the Goa, Daman and Diu Vidhan Sabha. Similarly, the district has been incorporated in the North Goa Parliamentary Constituency i.e Panaji seat (Goa district) for the purpose of parliamentary election.

Since 1962, four general elections were held in 1963, 1967, 1972 and 1977 on the basis of adult franchise. An Opinion Poll was also held on 16th January 1967, with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the people, i e whether the district should be merged with the neighbouring State of Gujarat or should remain as a Union Territory. However, it was evident from the people's verdict that the district should remain as a Union Territory.

During the first general election, the Congress party and the Independents contested the elections, with a total electorate of 13,082. The total valid votes cast were 8,911 and the Congress Party candidate was declared as elected In the year 1967, the people in the district went once again to the polls to elect their representative to the Vidhan Sabha. The main parties contesting the election were the United Goans (Sequeira Group) and the Independents. Out of the total electorate of 15,530. 9,704 votes were polled, representing a percentage of 62·49. The total number of valid votes cast was 9,414, declaring the independent candidate as elected. Similarly, during the 1972 general elections, the Indian National Congress (R) Party and the Independents contested the election, the total electorate being 18,504. The Congress party candidate was declared elected. The total number of votes polled was

Y 4090—II-8 (1,000—7-79)

15,895, out of which 578 votes were declared invalid. In the 1977 Assembly elections, the Janata Party and the Independents were the main contestants for the elections in the district, with a total electorate of 20,640. This time, an Independent candidate was elected securing 6,423 votes out of the 14,033 valid votes polled.

An analysis of the four general elections reveals that there was a smooth but progressive growth in the voting pattern in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

During the past 15 years, the district witnessed a gradual but progressive growth in respect of Voluntary Social Service Organisations. The importance of such organisations is viewed on the basis that they contribute to a great extent towards the moral and material development of human personality in various fields such as education, health, recreation, cultural and other such various activities. In what follows is given in brief the description of some of these institutions.

Family and Child Welfare Project (Moti Daman)

The Family and Child Welfare Project, located at Moti Daman, was established in November 1963, with a view to providing social welfare activities in rural areas of the district.

In the year 1972-73, the total number of members was 13. It had assets worth Rs. 10,493·00 consisting of one building constructed for Kachigam Centre. A grant of Rs. 5,000·00 was also given by the Central Social Welfare Board. Its annual income was estimated at Rs. 87,460·00 while its expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 13,004·00 during the year 1971-72. The Family and Child Welfare Project runs one main centre at Varkund, with its sub-centres at Kachigam, Bhimpor, Marwad, Damanwada and Magarwada. Besides these centres, there are two aided centres at Dabhel and Bhesraoad. In these centres, various welfare activities are conducted such as Balwadi classes, Mahila Mandals, Mahila Training camps, Kishori Mandal etc.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Education Society (Nani Daman)

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Education Society, is located at Dundherla, Nani Daman. It was established on 12th February 1948, with a view to providing education and diffusing knowledge among the people of the area. The society had 106 members as in November 1973.

In the year 1972-73, the Society had assets and property worth Rs. 9,00,000·00. The society runs a Sarvajanik Vidyalaya, and prepares the students for S.S C.E. (Gujarat) Examination.

Mahila Mandal (Nani Daman)

The Mahila Mandal at Nani Daman was established on October 10, 1966, with the singular aim of attaining all-round progress of women and children and of promoting social services

In the year 1971, the Mandal had sixty-five members. It had assets worth Rs 7,334·00. As on 31st March 1971, its annual income was Rs. 5,140·00 while its expenditure was Rs. 6,057·00. The Mandal received grant-in-aid worth Rs. 2,000·00 from Social Welfare Board, Panaji. The Mandal however received handsome private donations. It received donations to the extent of Rs. 2,773·00. It also received Rs. 800·00 out of fees, interest and miscellaneous income.

The Mandal conducts four *Balwadi* classes of which one is located at Moti Daman and the remaining at Nani Daman. The *Balwadi* classes have a total strength of 110 children. Other activities of the Mandal consist of imparting craft training and arranging picnics, dramas etc.

National Council of Women in India (Moti Daman)

Situated at Moti Daman, the National Council of Women in India was established on July 29, 1963, with the object of attaining social and educational progress of women.

The total number of members of the council is twelve The annual income of the council is Rs. 4,031·00, while the expenditure is also to the tune of Rs. 4,031·00. The Council receives grant-in-aid from the Government and donations from the public. The Council conducts one *Balwadi* class at Moti Daman.

Rotary Club of Daman

The Rotary Club of Daman was established on May 7, 1971, with a view to developing the district and undertaking various public service activities.

The executive body of the Club consists of a President, a Vice-President. an Honorary Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Treasurer, a Sergeant-at-arms, a Special Director and four Directors It has forty members.

The Club had assets worth Rs. 1,000·00. The annual income of the club stands at Rs. 6,000·00. The club has undertaken various public activities. It has undertaken the construction and repair of public wells, eradication of dogs afflicted with rabies etc. It has sponsored a tourist park with a fountain and open air theatre, tourist guide, child art exhibition and competition etc. The club erected permanent cycle stands, and proposes to provide intermittent state transport bus stops at various and convenient places in the district.

The club looks after a deaf and dumb boy. It also provides other aids to the needy Besides these activities, the club has generously contributed towards the National Defence Fund.

* * *

CHAPTER 19—PLACES OF INTEREST

DABHEL

Dabhel is a village in Daman and covers an area of 606·1 hectares. It is located at 20°24'30" North Latitude and 72°53'30" East Longitude. It has a population of 1,619 as per the Census of 1971. The village has been provided with electricity and is connected with the town by black-topped roads. The village has a primary school, a primary health centre and a post office. Vapi is the nearest town to the village. The Somnath temple is the main object of interest in the village.

Somnath Temple

Somnath temple is situated near the industrial estate. The temple has a good natural background. The wall and the door leading to the inner chamber is fully decorated with coloured glasses and mirrors depicting pictures of gods and goddesses. The *sabhamandap* occupies an area of 120 square feet and the vestibule having an area of 40 square feet contains a *shivalinga* of Somnath which is reported to be *swayambhu* or self-existent. The *garbhagriha* is crowned with a large dome. A glass canopy is also placed in the *sabhamandap* where idols of Ganapati and Maruti are seen.

The fair of *Mahashivaratra* is celebrated with great rejoicing and the devotees of Lord Somnath perform *abhisekha* to the *shivalinga* and about 5,000 devotees gather on the occasion

DAMAN

The town of Daman lying in 20°24'30" North Latitude and 72°50'00" East Longitude is the main headquarters of the district of Daman. It occupies an area of 5·60 square Kilometres and has a population of 17,317 as per the Census of 1971.

The town of Daman can be reached by rail from Bombay *via* Vapi, the nearest railway station on the border of Gujarat and Daman. It is also accessible by sea and road. Five villages, viz. Jumpri, Daman-camp (Campo do Remedios), Moti-Daman (Daman Praca), Khariwadi and Kathiria constitute the Municipal town of Daman. The town receives an annual rainfall of 2062·7 mm. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 32·0°C and 20·0°C respectively. The climate of the place though humid is generally pleasant. The town is laid out with straight broad roads, clean and peculiar type of houses and lovely beaches. The

town has a Post and Telegraphs Office and is also provided with telephone facilities. Two family planning centres and four dispensaries cater to the health needs of the town population. During the last decade, the town has shown a marked increase in population and better amenities and educational facilities, including an Arts and Science College mark its recent growth.

The municipal town of Daman is crossed by the Sandalcal river popularly known as Damanganga which separates the town area into two zones, viz. (1) *Pargana Colana Pavori* (Khalade-Pawadi) called by the Portuguese 'Damao Pequeno' or Nani Daman to the north and (2) *Pargana Naer* (Naher) or 'Damao Grande' and known as Moti Daman to the south.

Moti Daman is mostly an administrative centre whereas Nani Daman is a commercial centre.

The objects of interest in Moti Daman are as follows :

Bom Jesus Church

The Church dedicated to the patron saint Bom Jesus is situated close to the roadside and opposite to the Daman municipality. The Church is a massive structure erected in 1606 as can be seen from the engravings in the front facade of the church. It has been declared as a national monument. The main altar is surrounded by six statues of saints together with a statue at the top dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. Another statue of Bom Jesus occupies the central position. The main altar is exquisitely carved in wood and is painted in various colours predominantly golden.

The feast of the patron saint is celebrated in January every year, when about 1,000 people assemble.

Church of Our Lady of Remedies

The Church dedicated to Our Lady of Remedies is located at Daman camp and is also declared as a national monument. It was erected in 1607. The church contains five altars and the main altar is carved in wood and is painted in different colours. It is reported that these engravings belong to the 17th century. Attached to the church is a garden known as *hathibag* which is maintained by the church.

A feast is celebrated at the Church on the second Sunday after Easter which generally falls in April/May, when about 1,500 persons assemble.

Satya Narayan Temple

The temple dedicated to Satya Narayan is situated at Jumpri in Moti Daman close to the roadside. It faces the east and is said to

have been renovated in 1971. It is an impressive structure surmounted with a dome. The temple is divided into a *sabhamandap* and a *garbhagriha*. The *garghagriha* has a stone canopy in which is installed an idol of Satya Narayan on a raised pedestal. The four-armed idol of Satya Narayan is in standing posture and is beautifully painted. Facing the idol is erected a stone pedestal on which is installed an idol of *Garuda*, the carrier of Lord Vishnu. By the side of the *Garuda* is an idol of Hanuman which is believed to be *swayambhu* and is covered with *sindur*.

Janmashtami is celebrated on Sravana Vadya 8 with all traditional pomp when about 250 persons assemble at the temple. *Annakuta* is celebrated at the temple in *Kartika* when a *Naivedya* prepared from 56 varieties of food is offered to Lord Satya Narayan.

A shrine of Lakshmi Narayan and three chapels dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, Our Lady of Augustine and St. Anthony are the objects of minor importance in Moti Daman.

The objects of interest in Nani Daman are as follows :

Fort of Daman

The Fort of Daman lies at the ferry wharf in Nani Daman and is declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments, Archæological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 The main entrance to the fort faces the river Damanganga and lends a very charming view. The fort can be entered through a lofty door where two giant human figures with swords in their hands can be seen erected in the niche of the wall. On the top of these figures are seen two statues of lions, one on each side. As soon as one enters into the fort one can see a vacant room to the right and to the left is an arch-shaped entrance which leads into a spacious courtyard To the right is seen a cemetery and a small shrine in the four walls of the cemetery where an inscription in Latin is visible.

Church of Our Lady of the Sea

The Church in the fort of Daman is dedicated to Our Lady of the Sea and was constructed in the year 1901 and renovated in 1966. The front portion of the Church is beautifully constructed and is composed of twelve round pillars with a cross on the top

Close to the Church is a well and water tank From here one has to climb a flight of steps to reach the upper portion, where there are two causeways, one leading towards the main entrance and the other leading towards the side entrances of the fort.

Satya Narayan Temple

The temple dedicated to Satya Narayan, the supreme god as an embodiment of truth, faces the east and can be approached through a stone gate, where two idols of *dwarpalas* or door-keepers in their traditional pose, guard the temple. Besides, two life-sized lions made of stone, plastered in cement, and the idols of *rishis* or saints erected on the gate attract the attention of the passersby. The gateway leads into a compound from where one has to turn to the left to reach the outer *sabhamandap* of the temple proper.

The temple occupies an area of 9,424 square feet and is said to have been constructed in the year 1900. The renovation of the temple was completed in 1971. The temple comprises two audience halls and an antechamber. Supported by six pillars, the roof of the *sabhamandap* rises in two small and one large central dome. The central dome is huge and oblong in shape surmounted by a gold-plated pinnacle. The antechamber is divided into compartments housing idols of principal deities. In the centre is the idol of Lakshmi-Narayan in standing posture beautifully carved in a marble stone. The idol is about 2½ feet in height and is fixed on a raised marble pedestal. The worship of Satyanarayan has been popular since *puranic* times and people have much faith in Him. At the left hand compartment of Satya Narayan is the marble idol of Mahalakshmi and at the right hand compartment are placed two idols of Radha and Krishna.

The inner *sabhamandap* is a good specimen of modern architecture. The roof is made of plaster of Paris and is rectangular in shape, beautifully designed with figures of *raja-hansa*. In the centre of the roof is a flower design depicting *rasakrida* of Lord Krishna with Gopika. The walls of the inner *mandap* are beautifully decorated with various pictures in plaster of Paris of Lord Krishna, Lakshmi, Sarasvati, Shiva, Kinkardas, Ambajimata, Vishnu etc. The floor of the *mandap* is paved with tiles.

The temple has a committee which looks after the affairs of the temple The committee also maintains a school, viz. *Balvidyalaya*. The approximate annual income of the temple comes to Rs 15,000·00 to Rs. 20,000·00 and the annual expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 10,000·00.

Bhid Bhanjaneshwar Mahadeva Temple

The temple of Bhid Bhanjaneshwar Mahadeva appears to be very old. It faces the east. A spacious lake is seen in front of the temple. The temple has three domes, the dome in the middle being the largest. At

the corners of the dome are erected idols of saints. The *sabhamandap* is supported on four pillars made of teak wood and the floor is paved with mosaic tiles. In the *sabhamandap* is a stone bull (*nandi*) facing the Lord Bhid Bhanjaneshwar. The *garbhagriha* is square in shape containing a stone *linga* on a brass *pindika*. Above is hung *jaladhara* or *abhisekha-patra*.[1] The *shivalinga* is 1¼ feet in height and is covered with a brass facial plaque during certain festive occasions. By the side of the *garbhagriha* are the compartments wherein Vageshwarimata and Vitthalnath and Rakumayi are visible. At the entrance of Vitthalnath shrine is an idol of Maruti covered with *sindur* and oil.

To the south, in the vicinity of the temple of Bhid Bhanjaneshwar are the shrines of Rama and Mahadeva.

Close to the temple, is another temple containing idols of Rama, Sita and Lakshman as also Radhakrishna It is said that a great saint was lodging in the temple. A bench, studded with pointed nails is preserved in the temple, on which the saint Khakhibaba used to lie while performing *yogasan*.

Vishwakarma Devalaya

Vishwakarma Devalaya belonging to the panchal, carpenter and blacksmith community[2] is said to be constructed around the year 1911. At the entrance are erected two small lamp pillars, one on each side. At the top of the entrance gate are seen two idols of saints and on the external walls of the temple are visible the idols of saints in *dyanamudra*[3] The *garbhagriha* has a marble pedestal on which are placed six marble idols, the main idol being of Vishwakarma with five faces and ten hands. Other niches in the *garbhagriha* have idols of Ambamata, Rayadevi and Vitthal-Rakumayi.

Pratisthapana is celebrated every year on *Vaishakh Suddha* 7 which attracts about 100 people, besides *Annakuta* on *Kartika Suddha* 1 and *Vishwakarma Jayanti* on *Magh Suddha* 13 Festivals are deemed as a religious gathering and in which mostly residents of nearby villages participate. During the occasion of *Annakuta*. a collection of all possible varieties of food preparations especially from new crops where practicable, is offered to the God and people gather there to have *darshan*.

[1] A vessel with a hole at the bottom. fixed over an idol of *linga* for the purpose of *abhisekha*.

[2] *Vishwakarma Geeta Mandal* published by the trust by name Vishwakarma Devalaya Kathiria—Nani Daman.

[3] Absorbed in meditation.

Adinath Bhagwan Temple

The temple is located at Nani Daman and is said to be 200 years old. It was renovated in 1949. Above the main gate an image in cement of Goddess Lakshmi in standing posture together with two elephants, one on each side, welcomes the visitor. The walls of the *sabhamandap* are beautifully decorated with glass pieces depicting innumerable pictures of *yatrasthala* or pilgrimage. The top portion of the pillars are exquisitely carved affixing female idols playing musical instruments. Each pillar has four idols one on each side. The ceiling of the *mandap* has creeper designs and is painted. The *garbhagriha* is small in size, containing 22 idols, the principal being Adinath (Adishwar) Bhagvan, Mahaveer Swami and Parushnath Bhagvan. These idols are installed on a raised marble pedestal.

Samvatsari attended by over 200 people is held on *Bhadrapada Suddha Chaturthi*. The main fair at the temple is celebrated on *Kartika Suddha* 15. '*Jayanti*' is also celebrated on *Vaishakh Suddha* 10, at the temple.

Fire Temple

The Fire Temple belonging to the Parsi community is constructed in simple style with a tiled roof, encircled by a compound wall. The entrance to the temple is restricted to Parsis. The temple contains a *home-kunda* or sacred fireplace known as *Atash*. Daily prayers are held here besides some religious ceremonies every year.

Jama Masjid

An old mosque constructed in A.D. 1903 is known as Jama Masjid. It is located in a thickly populated Muhammedan area and can be easily identified as it is crowned with a dome with a star and a crescent moon embossed upon it, besides four minarets at four corners. A wooden door with some creeper designs leads into the compound where stands the majestic edifice. The *masjid* is divided into two parts. The first part in front of the main hall is supported on four pillars and two pilasters. It has three doors through which the visitor can enter into the main hall which is spacious in size and rectangular in shape. It can accommodate about 500 persons for reciting *namaz*.

Two major festivals, viz. *Ramzan Id* and *Bakri Id*, are celebrated at this mosque with great pomp and are attended by a large number of persons.

Nurani mosque

Located at muslim *muhalla* in Kharwada, the Nurani mosque is said to have been constructed in 1896 and was renovated in 1960. The

mosque covers an area 240 square feet approximately. The mosque has a pavilion in front which can accommodate a number of persons. It has four minarets at four corners besides six small minarets in between these four minarets.

Namaz is offered at the mosque five times a day as per schedule, besides a special prayer on every Friday. Daily attendance for *Namaz* ranges from 30 to 35 while on Fridays the attendance will be more than 200. *Rumzan* and *Bakri Id* are the festivals celebrated at the mosque with great traditional pomp.

JAMPOR

Lying at 20°22'30" North Latitude and 72°45'45" East Longitude and at a distance of about 5 kilometres from the town, Jampor is a quiet village covering an area of 115·8 hectares. It has a population of 399 according to the Census of 1971. There is a primary school conducted by the Government.

The only object of interest in the village is the Jampor beach.

Beach of Jampor

The most popular and beautiful beach in Daman is the Jampor beach which is visited annually by a large number of tourists. The beach is the favourite holiday resort of the citizens of Daman. It is linked to the town by an excellent tar road. The beach lies among calm and quiet surroundings Along the beach are palm and coconut trees which beautify the beach.

* * *

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF FISHES FOUND IN THE DISTRICT OF DAMAN

Serial No.	Biological Name	Common Name	Local Name
1	*Harpadon nehereus*	Bombay Duck	*Bombil*
2	*Sciancid spp.*	Ghol	*Ghol*
3	*Polynimus spp.*	Dara	*Dara*
4	*N. A.*	Lobster	*Titan*
5	*Hilsha-ilisha*	Hilsha	*Modar*
6	*Hilsha-tely*	Bhinphalla	*Palva*
7	*Shark*	Shark	*Magra*
8	*Tachysurus spp.*	Cat-fish	*Khaga*
9	*Peneus spp.* (i) *Metapeneus monocerous.* (ii) *Metepeneus indicus.*	Prawn	*Ginga*

APPENDIX 2

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AS PER THE ELEVENTH QUINQUENNIAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS IN 1972 :—

Item		Number
I. *Cattle*		
(*a*) Males over 3 years :—		
(1) Used for breeding only		3
(2) Used for both breeding and work		61
(3) Used for work only—		
(*i*) Castrated		3,361
(*ii*) Uncastrated		160
(4) Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work.		84
(5) Total males over 3 years		3,669
(*b*) Females over 3 years—		
(1) Breeding cows ie. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production.		
(*i*) In milk on 15th April, 1972		507
(*ii*) Dry		964
(*iii*) Not calved even once		291
(*iv*) Total		1,762
(2) Cows over 3 years used for work only		3
(3) Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes		60
(4) Total females over 3 years		1,825
(*c*) Young stock—		
(1) Under 1 year .	Male ..	270
	Female	244
	Total ..	514
(2) 1 to 3 years .	Male .	620
	Female	635
	Total .	1,255
(3) Total of 3 years and under ..	Male .	890
	Female .	879
	Total . .	1,769
(*d*) Total cattle . .	Male .. .	4,559
	Female ..	2,704
	Total .. .	7,263
II. *Buffaloes*—		
(*a*) Males over 3 years—		
(1) Used for breeding only		1
(2) Used for both breeding and work . .		1

APPENDIX 2.—contd.

Item		Number
(3) Used for work only—		
(*i*) Castrated		210
(*ii*) Uncastrated		20
(4) Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work.		5
(5) Total males over 3 years		237
(*b*) Females over 3 years—		
(1) Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—		
(*i*) In milk on 15th April, 1972		276
(*ii*) Dry		221
(*iii*) Not calved even once		47
(*iv*) Total		544
(2) Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purpose		7
(3) Total females over 3 years		551
(*c*) Young Stock—		
(1) Under 1 year	Male	80
	Female	102
	Total	182
(2) 1 to 3 years	Male	59
	Female	103
	Total	162
(3) Total 3 years and under	Male	139
	Female	205
	Total	344
(*d*) Total Buffaloes	Male	376
	Female	756
	Total	1,132
III. *Total Bovine*	Male	4,935
	Female	3,460
	Total	8,395
IV. *Sheep*—		
(1) Under 1 year	Male	35
	Female	46
	Total	81
(2) 1 year and over	Male	60
	Female	76
	Total	136
(3) Total Sheep		217
V. *Goats*—		
(1) Under 1 year	Male	329
	Female	575
	Total	904
(2) 1 year and above	Male	93
	Female	1,618
	Total	1,711
(3) Total goats		2,615

APPENDIX 2.—concld.

Item		Number
VI. *Horses and Ponies*—		
(1) Over 3 years	Male . .	75
	Female ..	1
	Total	76
(2) 1 to 3 years	Male	7
	Female ..	....
	Total	7
(3) Total horses and ponies	Male	82
	Female ..	1
	Total	83
VII. *Donkeys*	Male . ..	88
	Female ..	3
	Total .. .	91
VIII. *Pigs*—		
(1) Male—		
(*i*) Below six months		139
(*ii*) 6 months and over		38
(*iii*) Total		177
(2) Female—		
(*i*) Below six months		131
(*ii*) 6 months and over		127
(*iii*) Total		258
(3) Total—		
(*i*) Below six months		270
(*ii*) 6 months and over . ..		165
(*iii*) Total		435
IX. *Total Livestock*		11,836

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

DAMAN DISTRICT

Y 4090—II-9

DIRECTORY OF

DAMAN

Town name in English; illage, town name in Devnagari	Direction; Traveling distance	Area (hectares); Pop; Houses; House-holds: Agriculturists	Post office; Distance	Port/Wharf Jetty, Distance
1	2	3	4	5
i भामटी .	S 2·0	52·3; 291; 55; 54; 80.	Daman-wada; 1 5	Moti Daman; 3 5
re भीमपोर ..	N 5·0	426·6; 1483, 237; 249; 277.	Local; .	Nani Daman, 5·0
डाभेल .	E	606·1; 1619, 252; 256; 378.	.	..
दमण ..	. ..	5·6 sq. kms.; 17317; 3117; 2805; 136.	Local;	.
vada दमणवाडा .	W 2·0	72, 937; 162; 176; 71.	Local; .	Moti Daman; 1 75
ırdı देवा पारडी ..	S 4·0	32·3; 141, 25; 25; 32.	Daman-wada; 3 5	Moti Daman; 5 5
देवका .	N 5 0	138; 140; 51; 138; 896.	Marwad; 3·0	Nani Daman; 5·0
डोलर ..	W 3 0	81 6, 706; 114; 117; 123.	Daman-wada; N A	Moti Daman; 2·25
ı दुनेठा ..	N 3·0	567 4; 2137, 348; 381; 208	Local ,	Nani Daman; 2·0
: जंपोर .	S 5·0	115·8; 399; 27; 79; 36.	Daman-wada; 1 5	Moti Daman; 3 5
.ad जरीवाकड ..	S 7·0	280·4; 940; 133; 141; 221.	Bhim-pore, 3 0	Nani Daman; 8·0
.m कचीगाम ..	SE .	641·4; 1459; 242; 242; 269.	Vapı; 2·0	. ..

VILLAGES AND TOWNS*

DISTRICT

Railway station; Distance	Motor stand; Distance	Weekly Bazaar; Distance; Bazaar day	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
6	7	8	9	10
Vapi; 7 0	Moti Daman; 3 5		W	Sl (pr); tl.
Udwada; 7 0	Nani Daman; 5 0	Udwada; 7 0; Tue.	W	Sl (pr); Bld, Cs; 4tl· Dp.
Vapi; 5·0		.	W	Sl (pr'; PHC.
Vapi; 13 0	Local;		W, p.	5 Sl (4 pr, h); Govt. Arts and Science College, cons store; Fisheries Cs; Mahila Sahakari Udhyoga Society; 7tl; Cch; 5 mq; Vet Dp; Fort; Airport.
Vapi; 6 5	Moti Daman; 1·75		W, t	Sl (pr), Dp; Cs; mq; dg.
Vapi; 9 0	Moti Daman; 5 5	. .	W	. .
Udwada; 9 0	Nani Daman 5·0	Udwada, 9 0; Tue.	W	2 Sl (pr); Muharrum, 2tl; mq; dg; Devka beach.
Vapi; 6 25	Moti Daman; 2 25	. .	W	4Sl (pr); mq, dg.
Vapi; 11·0	Nani Daman; 2 0	. .	W	Sl (3pr,h) Vet. Dp; 5tl.
Vapi; 7 5	Moti Daman; 3 5	. .	W	Sl(pr); Bld, Cs; tl, dg; Jampore beach
Udwada, 4·0	Nani Daman; 8 0	Udwada; 4 0; Tue	W	2Sl (pr), tl.
Vapi; 2·0	Vapi; 2·0		W	Sl (pr); FPC

Village/Town name in English; Village, town name in Devnagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (hectares); Pop; Houses; House-holds; Agriculturists	Post office; Distance	Port/Wharf Jetty; Distance
1	2	3	4	5
Kadaiya कडैया .	N 7·0	223 7; 1122; 168; 172; 111	Bhim-pore, 2 0	Nani 6 0 Daman;
Magarwada मगरवाडा ..	W 4·0	631 1; 3235, 530; 544; 603.	Local ..	Moti 4 0 Daman;
Marwad मरवड	W 3·0	297 9; 1686, 288, 291; 269.	Local ..	Nani 2 0 Daman;
Naila Pardi नायला पारडी ..	S 4 0	29·9; 356; 67; 67, 85.	Daman-wada, 2·5	Moti 4 25 Daman;
Palhit पल्हीत ..	W 2·0	27·2; 163; 32, 32, 100.	Daman-wada; 0 5	Moti 2 5 Daman:
Pariari परीयारी .	S 6·0	115·4 , 901; 154; 161; 139.	Daman-wada; 2 5	Moti 4·5 Daman
Ringanwada रिंगनवाडा .	E 5 0	138·8; 311, 52; 54, 91.	.	Moti 5 0 Daman,
Thana Pardi थाना पारडी .	E 5·0	68·8; 446; 81; 81; 92.	Magar-wada; 1·0	Moti 5·0 Daman;
Varkund वरकुंड .	E 3 0	264·6; 1770; 368; 392; 139.	Local	Nani 10 0 Daman,
Zari झरी	S 7 0	94; 388; 56; 63; 75	Magar-wada; 2 0	Moti 6·0 Daman;

*For explanations of column headings, symbols and abbreviations used,

Railway station ; Distance	Motor stand; Distance	Weekly Bazaar; Distance; Bazaar day	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
6	7	8	9	10
Udwada; 5.0	Nani Daman; 6.0	Udwada; 5.0; Tue.	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; Dp.
Vapi; 6 C	Moti Daman, 4.0	Thana Pardi; 1.0; Sun.	W	3 Sl (pr), Cs; 2tl.
Udwada, 12 0	Nani Daman; 2 0	Udwada; 12 0; Tue.	W	Sl (pr), tl.
Vapi; 8 0	Moti Daman; 4 25		W	Sl (pr); tl
Vapi, 6 0	Moti Daman; 2 5	Local; Sun	W	Sl (pr)
Vapi; 8 0	Moti Daman 4 5		W	Sl (pr); 3tl
	Moti Daman; 5 0		W	Sl (pr); tl; PHC.
Vapi, 8 0	Moti Daman; 5.0	Local, Sun.	W	Sl (pr); 2tl
Vapi; 10.0	Nani Daman; 10.0		W	Sl (pr); tl
Vapi; 3 0	Moti Daman; 6 0	Thana Pardi, 2.0; Sun	W	Sl (pr); tl.

Directory of Villages and Towns, Part I--Goa district may please be seen

A LIST OF SPELLINGS OF PLACE NAMES

DAMAN DISTRICT

Spellings of place-names as approved by the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (As adopted in the Gazetteer Volume)	Spellings of place-names as approved by the Survey of India	Spellings of place-names as approved by the General Advisory Body of the Goa Gazetteer Editorial Board	Spellings of place-names as written in Devnagari
1	2	3	4
Bhamati	Bhamti	Bhamti	भामटी
Bhimpore	Bhimpar	Bhimpor	भीमपोर
Daman Camp	Daman Camp	Daman Camp	दमण कँप
Damanwada	Damanwada	Damanwada	दमणवाडा
Dabhel	Dabhel	Dabhel	डाभल
Devka	Devka	Devka	देवका
Deva Pardi		Deva Pardi	देवापारडी
Dholar		Dholar	ढोलर
Dunetha		Dunetha	दुनेठा
Jampore		Jampor	जपोर
Jarivankad	Wankad	Vankad	जरीवाकड
Jumprim		Jumpri	जुप्री
Kachigam	Kachigaon	Kachigam	कचीगाम
Kadaiya	Kodiya	Kadaiya	कडैया
Kathiria		Kathiria	कथीरीया
Khariwadi	Khariwadi	Khariwadi	खारीवाडी
Magarwada	Magarwada	Magarvada	मगरवाडा
Marwad	Marwad	Marwad	मरवड
Moti Daman	Moti Daman	Moti Daman	मोटी दमण
Naila Pardi	Nayla Pardi	Naila Pardi	नायला पारडी
Nani Daman	Nani Daman	Nani Daman	नानी दमण
Palhit		Palhit	पल्हीत
Pariari	Pariari	Pariari	परीयारी
Ringanwada		Ringanvada	रिंगनवाडा
Thana Pardi	Thana Pardi	Thana Pardi	थाना पारडी
Varkund	Warkund	Varkund	वरकुंड
Zari	Jhari	Jhari	झरी

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PART 3—DIU

CONTENTS

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*For Preface, Acknowledgements and General Introduction please see Part I—Goa.

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MAP
of
DIU
Sc-1:80000
N
Sea Fort
Castle of Diu
lagoa
20°44'

PART 3—DIU

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

GEOGRAPHY*

Diu is situated about 192 kilometres west north-west of Daman, if we measure the direct distance across the Arabian sea. 20° 40′ 55″ and 20°44′32″N. latitude and 70°52′17″ and 71°00″ 29″E. longitude mark its geographical position Only 40 square kilometres in area, it is practically an island adhering to the south Kathiawar coast, separated as its major portion is by a creek. Its fluvial boundary is about 19·2 kilometres in length ; its Arabian sea extension is about 0 7 kilometre. Its landward boundaries are shared with the Junagad district of the Gujarat State.

The physical features of Diu are similar to those of the Daman district with this important difference that Diu is more arid and saline. The Diu fort is situated on a bluff abutting the sea. Like the fort at Daman, this fort gave the Portuguese sea power its base to operate in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Cambay.

The total population of the district of Diu was 23,912 (1971) of which the administrative headquarters of Diu claims 6,214 and Ghoghla 7,329. On the whole it is thinly populated tract with agriculture, fishing and salt-making as the principal occupations. The town of Diu is an administrative and service centre with trade as activity of some importance. *Bajri* is the main crop in the district, though *Khajuri* palm and *macambu* are also important

The long Portuguese rule influenced the life and living pattern of the local community, but the tract retained its basal cultural pattern of Kathiawar Now the cultural ties are getting strengthened with greater economic and social interaction with the rest of the Kathiawar Peninsula.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Nearly four-fifths of Diu especially the central and northern portion is covered by sand, silt and back-waters of the sea along creeks. The remaining portion, that is, the southern and south-eastern portion is

* The section on Geography is contributed by Dr C D. Deshpande, Department of Geography, University of Bombay, Bombay.

covered by foraminiferal limestone of Pliestocene to sub-recent age. The general trend of the limestone is N 15° to 45° W with south-easterly dip varying from 8° to 30°.

The limestone deposit between Diu town, Malala and Nagoa area contains more than 40 per cent CaO, less than 15 per cent insolubles and less than 3 per cent MgO. It is suitable for cement manufacture. The limestone of Dongarvadi deposit is small in extent and also suitable for cement manufacture. The limestone of Pavti area is not suitable for cement manufacture because of its high insoluble content.

The indicated reserves of cement grade limestone in Diu island available upto water table namely 6 m is 45 million tonnes.

The principal water bearing formations include alluvium and foraminiferal limestone. By far the most important formation is the limestone which at places is highly porous with solution cavities. Dug wells of less than 10 m depth, some of them bored to shallow depths of less than 12 m, yeild 30,000 to 90,000 litres per hour. The wells have fast recoveries.

CLIMATE*

Diu is situated near latitude 20° 43′ N. and longitude 71° 59′ E. The climate is generally pleasant The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by hot season from March to May. June to September from the south-west monsoon season is followed by post-monsoon season of October and November.

Rainfall

Rainfall records for 30 years from 1931-60 are given in Table Nos. 1 and 2.

The mean annual rainfall is 59 cm of which more than 90 per cent occurs in the monsoon months of June to September. Rainfall is maximum in July which alone accounts for just over 40 per cent of the mean annual rainfall. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. During the 29-year period (1932-60), the annual rainfall was more than 160 per cent of the mean annual normal during four years while it was as low as less than 60 per cent of the normal in nine years out of which six years were consecutive (1941-46). It was within 20 per cent of the normal in only nine years. The highest annual rainfall occurred in 1959, when it was about 300 per cent of the normal. Again, the lowest annual rainfall was in 1955. It was about 30 per cent of the normal. The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at Diu was 410·3 mm on June 23, 1958.

* The section on climate is contributed by the Department of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Pune.

On an average there are about 27 rainy days[1] in a year.

Temperature

As a meteorological observatory at Diu has been started only recently, the description that follows is based on the meteorological records of stations in the neighbouring areas.

From the beginning of March, the temperatures begin to rise till May which is the hottest month with a mean daily maximum temperature of about 30°C and a mean daily minimum of about 27°C. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about mid-June, there is a slight drop in the temperature but the relief from heat is not marked due to increase in humidity. The month of May with high temperatures and high humidity can particularly be oppressive in the absence of wind.

In the post-monsoon months of October and November, the days are warmer by about 2°C than in the summer season ; but the night temperatures fall appreciably and by November they drop down to about 20°C. After November temperatures decrease till January which is the coldest month when the mean maximum temperature is around 27°C and the mean minimum around 15°C. In association with cold waves, in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India during the cold season, the minimum temperature may sometimes go down to about 4° to 5°C.

Humidity

The relative humidity is generally over 80 per cent during May to September. Relative humidity is low in the winter months but is never below 50 per cent.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast on many days in the monsoon months. During the rest of the year, the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded. However, on a few days in the cold season, skies become cloudy when this district is affected by western disturbances passing over northern India.

Winds

Winds are light to moderate with some increase in force during the south-west monsoon season. In this season and pre-monsoon period, they are mostly from south-west to west. The winds in the afternoons blow mainly from a westerly direction throughout the year. During October to March, winds blow mainly from directions between north-west and north-east in the mornings.

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[1] Days with rainfall of 2·5 mm.

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

Storms and depressions from the Arabian Sea-Bay of Bengal in the post-monsoon season and in May and June affect this district causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. During the 70 year period 1891 to 1960, the district was affected by such disturbances as detailed below :

Months	Storms/Depressions
April	1
May	1
June	3
July	2
August	1
September	4
October	4
November	2
	18

It can be seen that the district is affected by a tropical disturbance once in four years or so. Occasionally thunderstorms occur during May to November.

FLORA*

The area of Diu is about 40 square kilometres with its maximum length about 12 kilometres and the breadth about 3 kilometres. Of the total area of 3,850 hectares, 363 hectares is covered by food crops and 430 hectares by cash crops like coconut, vegetables, etc. Additional cultivated area of more than 525 hectares is now brought under use. There is no forest zone but the sandy area is densely covered by branched palms 'okra' (*Hyphæne indica*).

Vegetation and Analysis

The vegetation on the island is confined to various habitats such as rocky creeks, sandy sea-shore, sand-stone pits, swampy back-water area, salt pans and fallow fields and roadsides. Tree species are practically absent except for the branched palm, *Hyphæne indica* together with species of *Borassus, Cocos, Pongamia, Tamarindus, Pithecellobium, Thespesia,* etc.

* The section on 'Flora' is contributed by Dr. R. S. Rao, Deputy Director, B.S.I., Central National Herbarium, Howrah.

TABLE No 1—NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL (MM.) IN THE DISTRICT OF DIU (1931-60)

No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
																Amount (mm)	Date
29(a)	0·1	0 5	0 1	0 6	5·7	127 1	250 0	113 1	45 6	27·6	18·9	1·0	590·3	302 1	31·5	410·3	June 23, 1958
(b)	0·0	0·0	0·0	0 1	0 2	4 5	10 8	6 3	3 4	0 9	0·3	0·1	26·6				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.
(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2 5 mm or more)
*Based on all available data upto 1960.
**Years given in brackets

TABLE No. 2—FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT OF DIU DURING THE YEARS 1931 TO 1960.

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
101 — 300	8	1101 — 1300	3
301 — 500	6	1301 — 1500	...
501 — 700	8	1501 — 1700	...
701 — 900	3	1701 — 1900	1
901 — 1100	..		

On the eroded projected rocky creeks along the sea-shore, a number of herbaceous species of *Statice, Portulaca, Glinus, Goniogyna, Tephrosia, Kickxia, Trichodesma, Dipteracanthus, Euphorbia, Phyllanthus, Atriplex,* etc. together with climbing and trailing species of *Cocculus, Clitoria, Cayratis, Mukia, Ipomœa* are common. The most common grasses met with are species of *Apluda, Chloris, Cymbopogon* and a few others.

At Nagoa, along small area of gravel and rock adjoining the rocky creek, stunted bushes of *Commiphora wightii* form a dominant community mixed with *Barleria prionitis.*

Along the sea-shore on the southern face of the island, sand-binders like *Ipomoea pestigridis, Cyperus arenarius, Aeluropus lagopoides* grow luxuriantly. The other herbaceous associates are species of *Polycarpæa, Digera, Hydrophylax, Borreria, Evolvulus, Phyla, Indigofera, Eragrostis* etc.

Very near to the undisturbed sand stone ditches and excavations particularly in caste area a number of perennial species of *Abutilon, Pupalia, Lantana, Cassia, Boerhavia, Triumfetta, Plumbago* and annual species of *Bidens, Andrographis, Trichodesma, Vernonia, Pulicaria* together with trailing and twining species of *Cardiospermum, Cucumis, Mukia, Ipomoea, Rhynchosia* and grass species of *Sporobolus, Cenchrus, Chloris, Apluda, Arthraxon* are of common occurrence.

The muddy flats along the northern edge of the island with a thin layer of alluvium, harbour only one mangrove species, *Avicennia marina* var. *acutissima.*

Near about salt pans, a little away from the marshy tract, *halophytes* represented by *Suæda* and *Arthocnemum* together with the usual grasses and sedges of species of *Aeluropus, Urochondra, Fimbristylis,* are met with. Colonies of species of *Cressa, Arthocnemum* and *Salicornia* are predominant.

In the fallow fields covered with sandy soil mixed with gravel and rock, stunted xerophytes and mesophytes are common, represented by species of *Euphorbia, Cymnosporia, Cæsalpinia, Leptadenia, Barleria, Lantana, Calotropis, Jatropha,* etc. together with some climbing species of *Pergularia, Rivea, Asparagus* and *Ipomœa.*

The luxuriant growth of the branching palm, *Hyphæne indica* in several hundreds along the extensive sandy bed of the air field area and also the adjoining regions outside Diu boundary is really remarkable and has no parallel anywhere in India, either along coastal or desert areas.

Economic and Medical Plants

The ripe fruit rind of 'Okra' or 'Makamberu' (*Hyphæne indica*) is edible and is consumed by local people. Its mature hard endosperm is utilised in making very attractive small scent and snuff containers with bony or ivory screw handles, thus serving as a good source for cottage industry. *Phœnix* and *Borassus* are often tapped for preparing liquor.

Species of *Sida, Thevetia, Clitoria, Citrullus, Plumbago, Andrographis, Boerhavia, Gloriosa, Commuphora* and a few others are useful medicinal plants.

Plants of Botanical Value

The dichotomously branching palm, *Hyphæne indica,* the only one Indian species of this African genus, is an interesting and rare material and the area where it is profusely growing in Diu, the only one area of its kind in India, needs protection and preservation by the Government. *Striga gesnerioides* var. *Minor,* a root parasite on *Andrographis* and *Lepidagathis* is rather frequent at Nagoa. Marine algae along the rocky projections comprise interesting species for Botanical study.

During the general survey of the flora in the Diu district, 181 species of Angiosperms belonging to 142 genera have been collected and sorted out into 45 families. Of these 146 species grouped into 114 genera belong to 39 Dicot families and 35 species of 28 genera come under 6 Monocot families

The general analysis of the flora indicates that families like *Poaceæ, Fabaceæ, Asteraceæ, Malvareæ* and *Euphorbiaceæ* are normally dominant in this district.

BIRDS

A variety of species of birds, migratory and non-migratory, are found in the district of Diu, and the territory is rightly called a natural bird sanctuary.[1] There are flocks of blue rock pigeons, parrots, kœls, mynas, crows, sparrows, doves and lapwings. Some of these birds are commonly found in the rest of the country while some are not so common. The main attraction of the island of Diu is that of migratory birds like the flaming flamingoes, storks, Great Indian Bustards, terns, different types of egrets, herons, plovers, larks, minivets, skimmers, sub-birds, babblers, robins, stints, snipes, ibis, etc. These migratory birds start coming in early August every year and some of them stay as long as the end of March. The Great Indian Bustard is locally known as '*kunj*'. The flamingo can be found in abundance in the region from August to February.

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[1] Based on the article 'Diu': a natural bird sanctuary by Shri P. D. Kalambkar.

FISH AND FISHERIES

The district of Diu has a coastline of 21 kilometres and its coastal waters are rich in fishes like pomfret and *Dara*. The other important varieties of fishes caught in this area are *Hilsa, Seerfish* and *Elasmobranchs*. A detailed list of the fishes found in Diu are given under Appendix 1.

The fishing gear used in this region is similar to that used in the adjoining areas.

Fishing forms the main occupation of the people of Diu. The Directorate of Fisheries, with a view to improving the fish production in the district, introduced a scheme for the mechanisation of fishing craft. The fishermen population of Diu readily adopted the scheme as their indigenous craft was found to be suitable for mechanisation. During the year 1969, the district of Diu had 24 mechanised boats operating off its coast.

The fishing industry was mostly carried on individually. This, however, resulted in a lot of undue wastage of material and man-power resources. There is now a drive to get the fishermen to work collectively, and so doing, reap immense benefits. With this in mind, a Fisheries Co-operative Society has been registered at Diu.

SNAKES*

This district lies nearly in the belly of Saurashtra and forms some kind of an island below Junagad area. There is hardly any vegetation in the region. But the large number of old groves form a good harbouring ground for rats which attract a large number of Rat snakes as well as Cobras. The species of snakes[1] found in this region are *Ptyas Mucosus*, *Natrix piscator, Natrix stolata, Lycodon aulicus* and *Dryophis nasutus* which are non-poisonous and *Naja naja, Russel's viper, Echis carinatus* and *Hydrophis caerulecens* which are poisonous.

* * *

* The section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras, Scientist, Bandra, Bombay

[1] The description about these snakes is already given in the case of Daman and the snakes mentioned locally are more or less the same.

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

PRE AND PROTO-HISTORY*

Diu, commonly called Div Island is one of the three districts of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay on the southern coast of peninsular portion of Gujarat State, which is known since ancient times as Surashtra or Saurashtra. The southern coastal strip of Saurashtra including Diu and extending over 60 kilometres from Chorwad in Junagad district to Jaferabad in Amreli district was known during ancient period as Nagher.[1] According to Skanda Puran, this portion of the peninsula was known in Pauranik times as Prabhas Kshetra and Deva Patana or Somanath Patan was its capital. It seems to have been highly cultivated and populous since earliest times and carried trade with countries in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and African Coast and other ports of India.[2] Diu port is well sheltered from south-west monsoon and vessels from Prabhas Patan, modern Veraval Patan and other places take refuge in the Diu port.

The island of Diu is not surveyed from archæological point of view. However, during recent archæological explorations, paleoliths of early stone age were discovered on the bank of river Hiranya near Prabhas within about 42 kilometres north west of Diu. The tools of Middle Stone Age and also microliths of Late Stone Age have beeen discovered from the ancient sites near Prabhas and it seems that the coastal strip of Nagher including Diu was inhabited by early man since pre-historic times which go back to about fifty thousands of years. The Late Stone Age is dated about 2500 B.C.[3] The Early Man was a nomadic hunter and used tools of stones. Metals were unknown as well as writing.

The period from c. 2000 B.C.—500 B.C. is called proto-history as it bridges the gap between pre-history (Stone Age) and history. The use of copper was known during this period. The Vedic and Pauranik literature though not reduced to writing at that time, embodies many aspects of Indian life and culture still practiced by a large number of population.

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* This section is contributed by Dr. V T. Gune, Panaji

[1] Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. VIII, Kathiawar, p. 5N, 275-77

[2] *Ibid.*, p,p. 607-09.

[3] Sankalia, H. D., *Prag-Aitihasika Samskritio, Itihasani Purvabhumika*, pp. 78-90; Junagadh District Gazetteer, p. 113.

Archæological excavations on mounds known as Nagher situated on the bank of the river Hiranya near Prabhas have yielded typical types of pottery along with Haraphan forms of Indus Valley Civilisation which is classified as *Prabhas-ware*. It is dated c. 2000 to 1300 B.C.[1] Diu being a sea port must have contributed in its own way to the cultural development of Saurashtra during this period along with other important places like Somnath or Prabhas Patan and Mula Dwarka. The latter place is situated only at a distance of 12 kilometres to the west of Diu.

According to *Mahabharat*, in the times of *Kukudmin*, the Yadavas under the leadership of Krishna Vasudev, migrated from Mathura to Saurashtra, reconstructed its ancient capital *Kushasthali* and named it as *Dwarka*, which is said to have been situated on the sea-shore.[2] The efforts made by Shri Krishna in consolidation of the Yadava power over Anart or Saurashtra by his matrimonial alliances with several kingdoms in the country, his intimate relations with the Pandavas of Hastinapur and his contribution to their victory in *Mahabharat* war over Kauravas and the fracticidal war in which the Yadavas perished at the end of his life at Prabhas are all well-known by tradition and these accounts are applicable to all parts of the Peninsula of Gujarat including Diu. The location of Dwarka city is still in dispute. Besides Mula Dwarka in Kodinar near Diu, there is another well-known Dwarka in *Okhamandal* in Jamnagar district north-west of Diu. Its identification with Mula Dwarka near Diu seems more probable because of its proximity to Prabhas as referred to in *Mahabharat*. The Prabhas tirtha mentioned in *Mahabharat* can be identified with Prabhas Patan or Somanath Patan as it is also closely associated with the Yadavas. As stated in Adi Parva of *Mahabharat*, Shri Krishna is said to have received Arjuna the hero of *Mahabharat* during his pilgrimage at Prabhasa[3] It was also the venue of the fracticidal war of the Yadavas which led to their total destruction. Shri Krishna is said to have left his mortal remains there, after being shot by an arrow in his right foot from a hunter (*Bhil*). The sacred site of the sad demise of Shri Krishna is known as *Dehotsarga*. The Prabhas-ware discovered on the mound of Nagher might have belonged to this period of Yadava rule over Saurashtra.

According to local tradition Diu was known as *Jalandhar Kshetra* in *Satyayuga* and it is famous for its Jalandhar temple. There is no such temple of Jalandhar elsewhere in India. The demon Jalandhar had received boon from the God that he would be unconquerable so long

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[1] Nanavati-Mehta-Chaudhary-Somanath 1956 (1971), pp. 16 ff.

[2] *Mahabharat, Sabhaparva, Adyaya 13.*

[3] *Mahabharat Adi Parva*, Chapters 218–21.

as his pious wife *Sati* Vrinda remained chaste. As *Daitya* Jalandhar harassed Gods, Vishnu assumed the form of Jalandhar and defiled the chastity of his wife Vrinda. Jalandhar was killed by Vishnu with his disc or *Sudarshan chakra*. The place where the *chakra* was left by God Vishnu in Diu is known as *Chakra Tirtha*. Vishnu was cursed by Vrinda that he would be converted into stone known as *Shaligram*. As Vishnu had no malice against her, he pledged that in his next birth as Krishna he would marry with her and change her into *Tulsi* plant which would be worshipped in every house with *Shaligram*. According to another local tradition, *Chakra Tirtha* is situated in *Devabhadra*. *Bhadra* means in Sanskrit Fort and thus *Devabhadra* seems to be the Pauranik name of Diu or Div.

The Nagher including Div-Pattan seems to have been the possession of Chavada Rajputs who are of great antiquity[1]. The Chavadas had their holdings within about 24 kilometres from the sea coast of Saurashtra till the founding of Anhilwad dynasty in the middle of the A.D. 8th century. The chief seats of Chavada rule were Dwaraka, Bet, Miani, Somanath Patan, Div and Shial Bet and Katpur near Mahuva [2]

Mauryas

The documented history of the district begins with the Mauryan rule (c. 322-220 B.C.). It is learnt from the rock-cut inscriptions at Girnar of the great Kshatrapa King Rudradaman (A.D. 139) that the Emperor Chandragupta had extended his supremacy over Saurashtra and had appointed Pushyagupta as governor of the province of Saurashtra. The village Girinagar near modern Junagadh was its head quarters. He constructed a dam on the river Suvarnasikata (Sonrekha) and built up a reservoir named *Sudarshana* in the vicinity of Girinagar. Yavanaraj Tushappa ruled over Saurashtra as governor of Emperor Ashoka (c 273-237 B.C.) and constructed new channels for the lake [3] The great Emperor has left lasting memorial of his reign in his famous rock-cut religious record edict (*Dhammalipi*) near Damodar Kunda about 2 kilometres to the east of Junagadh and about 200 kilometres north of Diu.[4] He had sent Yavana Thero named Dhammarakhito as evangelist to the western sea board including Diu.[5] His grandson Samprati (c. 229-220 B.C.) seems to have ruled over Saurashtra from Ujjain He propagated Jainism and erected many Jain temples.[6] The

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1 B. G., VIII, pp. 109, 277; Rawlinson's *Herodotus* IV p. 53.

2 B. G., VIII, p. 619.

3 E. I. VIII, p. 42 ff.

4 Hultzsch, *Corpus Inscritionum Indicarum*, Vol. I, p. 1 ff

5 Turner's *Mahawanso*, p. 71.

6 Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, p. 15 ff

Jain traditions from Diu seem to belong to this period. Prabhas Patan near Diu was the main trade centre on the Saurashtra coast under the Mauryas.[1]

Indo-Greeks

The coins of Indo-Greek kings Eukratides (c. 171-150 B.C.), Menandar (c. 115-90 B.C.) and Appollodotes II of the 1st century B.C. are discovered all over the district and thus it seems to have been subjected to their rules during the 2nd and 1st century B.C.[2] No historical information is available for the period of 150 years from the 1st century B.C. to about A.D. 50.

Kshatrapas

Two Kshatrapa rulers, Bhumaka and Nahapan of Scythian or shaka origin and belonging to Kshaharat family, established their rule over western part of India including Saurashtra during the A.D. 1st century. Kshatrapa or Satrap means provincial governor or chief. Nahapan issued silver coins as a sovereign king. He married his daughter Dakshmitra to Ushavadata who helped in the extension of his dominion. The sacred place of Prabhas Patan near Diu is referred to in one of his epigraphs.[3] The Kshaharat power was uprooted by Satavahan King Gautami Putra Satakarni of the Dakshinapath who extended his sway over western sea-board including Saurashtra during early part of the A D. 2nd century. The Kshatrapa king Chastana of Kardamaka family re-established the power of western Kshatrapas whose kingdom extended from Saurashtra to Ujjain. He issued silver coins and his grandson Rudradaman succeeded him as Mahakshatrapa. Pahalava-Suvishakha ruled over Anarta-Saurashtra including Diu district from his provincial headquarters at Girinagar, modern Junagadh He reconstructed the Sudarshana dam in shaka 72 corresponding to A.D. 150[4] The sea-borne trade of Saurashtra flourished under the Kshatrapas. In the A.D. 3rd century. Periplus noticed large Hindu ships in East African, Arab and Persian ports and Hindu settlements in Sokotra.[5]

The western Kshatrapas ruled over Saurashtra for over 300 years. Their province of Malawa was lost to Emperor Chandragupta II by A.D. 400. However Saurashtra seems to have been ruled by the last Kshatrapa King Sharva Bhattaraka before its occupation by Kumar

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[1] Janaki, V. A., *Gujarat as the Arabs knew it*, Baroda 1969, p. 16.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 16 ff.

[3] Sarkar, D. C., *Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilisation*, Vol. I p. 157 ff, *Bombay Presidency Gazetteer*, Vol. I, pt. i, p. 16.

[4] E. I., VIII, p. 42 ff.

[5] McCrindle, *Ancient India*, pp. 17, 52, 64, 96, 107.

Gupta I (A.D. 415). His coins bear the emblem of 'Trident' symbol of Shaivism.[1] Girinagar-Junagadh seems to have been the mint place of the Kshatrapa rulers of Saurashtra. The hoards of their silver coins discovered at Uparkot, Vasoj, Diu and other places have enabled to reconstruct the history of about 25 Kshatrapa kings who ruled over Saurashtra from the middle of the A.D. 1st century to A.D. 415. The collection of coins made by Dr. Gerson Da Cunha from Goa had thrown light on the history of Chastan, the founder of the Kardanaka family.[2] The Kshatrapas were both land and sea power. The Nagher coast has been known for its intense activity at the sea and also its pirates. The pirates of Diu (Diveni) had to send hostages to Constantine the Great in the A.D. 4th century.[3]

Guptas

Diu continued to be ruled from Girinagar (Junagadh) from A.D. 415-470. Silver coins issued by Kumargupta (A.D. 415-455) and his successor Skanda Gupta (A.D. 455-467) are found in this district. The coins of Kumargupta bear the emblem of *Garud* a symbol of *Vaishnavisin*. The coins of Skanda Gupta bear the symbol of *Nandi* in place of *Garud* in some specimens.[4]

The Junagadh rock inscription of Skanda Gupta records that Parnadatta was appointed by him as governor of Saurashtra and the latter appointed his son Chakrapalita as an administrator of Girinagar (Junagadh), who is said to have erected a lofty temple of God Vishnu at Girinagar.[5] Kailas Mandir from Diu is said to have been constructed during this period.

Maitrakas

The imperial power of the Guptas began to decline after the death of Skanda Gupta in A.D. 467-468. His Senapati or Commander of the army for Gujarat, took advantage of the situation and established the Maitraka kingdom in Saurashtra at Vallabhipur in the district of Bhavnagar, north-east of Diu. The old capital of Girinagar gradually lost its importance. The dynasty seems to have ruled over entire peninsula including Diu from A.D. 470 to 788.[6] The Maitrakas were religious-minded and benevolent rulers and gave grants to the Brahmins as well as Buddhist and Jain monks. Malil grant of the Maitraka king

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[1] J. N. S. I. VI, p. 14 ff.

[2] *Bombay Presidency Gazetteer*, Vol. I, pt. i, p. 32.

[3] B. G., VIII (Kathiawar), p. 493 N.

[4] Altekar, A. S., *The Coinage of Gupta Empire*, pp. 216, 251

[5] C.I.I., III, p. 58 ff.

[6] *Bhavnagar District Gazetteer*, pp 47-55.

Dharasena II dated A.D. 571 was issued to a Brahmin resident of Unnata, modern Una near Diu. The donee belonged to the *Knva-Vatsa-Gotra* and followed Vajasneyi school of *Shukla Yajurveda.*[1]

Yuan Chwang or Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim visited Valabhi, the capital of the Maitrakas in A.D. 640. He states that the people of Gujarat and Saurashtra derived their livelihood from the commerce at the sea. More than hundred merchants in the city were worth over a lakh each. According to him, the tribes of Saurashtra showed notable energy at sea and were mainly traders.[2]

Chavadas

The Chavadas or Chapas who rose to power in the peninsula and in Gujarat after the fall of the Valabhi were one of the ancient tribes of Saurashtra.[3] According to Tod, Diu was their capital and the celebrated temple of Somanath at Prabhas Patan with many others on the coast dedicated to Balanath or the sun-God is attributed to the Chapa tribe of Sauras or worshippers of the sun.[4] The name Saurashtra seems to have been derived from the name of the tribe, '*Sauras*'.[4] According to mythological tradition, the Chavadas claim their descent from the Chapa or bow of God Shiva and thus they came to be known as Chapas, Chapatakatas. Chapotakas, Chauda, Chaura, Chawada.[5] It was a period of migration from Saurashtra to Java and Cambodia and the Chinese ships visited Diu during the A.D. 7th and 8th century.[6] Diu prospered and the Chawadas of Diu seem to have set up their settlements at main trading centres on the coastal route to the east of Diu at Katpur near Mahuva and Shial Bet and to the north-west of Diu at Somanath Patan, Dwarka, Sankhodhar Bet, Panchasar and at Bhinmal or Shrimal in the north Gujarat which was known as Anart, during the A.D. 7th and 8th century.[7] The Chavadas of Bhinmal had founded a kingdom and it seems from the *Brahmasputasiddhanta* of the great astronomer Brahmagupta, that his patron, King Vyaghramukha of Shri Chapa dynasty was ruling at Bhinmal in Anart, a settled kingdom in S.S. 550/ A.D. 628.[8]

As the chronicles of the *Charanas* or bards relate, the kings Vatsarajas and Veniraj of the Chavada family of Diu seem to have ruled

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[1] C.I.I., III, p. 164 ff.

[2] Beal's *Buddhist Records* 2, pp. 69, 70; B.G.I., pt. I, p. 79, 495N.

[3] B. G., VIII, p. 277, N2, p. 619.

[4] James Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, p. 84.

[5] I. A. XII, pp. 192, 193; Munshi-Majumdar-Pusalkar, *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. III, *The Classical Age*, p. 161.

[6] B. G., I, pt. i, p. 493N.

[7] B. G., VIII, p. 619.

[8] I. A. XVII, p. 192; B. G. I, pt. i, p. 467.

over Diu independently by the end of the A.D. 7th century.[1] According to the same tradition, King Veniraja of Diu was drowned into the sea which converted Diu into an island. The queen escaped to Panchasar in northern Gujarat. That town was also attacked by Kanauj, she fled to the forest and gave birth at Chandur to a son named Vanaraja who built up Anhilwad Patan and founded the Chavada dynasty of Gujarat and Saurashtra in S.S. 802/A.D. 746.[1]

The Arabs had already established in Sindha in A.D. 712 and it is learnt from the Navasari plates of Chalukya king Avanijashraya Pulakeshi dated A.D. 738 that the Arabs had destroyed the Saindhavas, Kachhachelas, Chavotakas Saurashtra, Mauryas and the Gurjaras and tried to attack the dominions of Pulakeshi but were repulsed by him.[2] Thus the Chavada kingdom of Bhinmal seems to have been destroyed by the Arabs before A.D. 738 and the story of the destruction of Veniraja of Diu by sea also suggests its destruction by the Arabs.

The poetic chronicle *Khomana Ras* of Chitod from Mewar states that the King Bappa Rawal, who had established himself in A.D. 728 as ruler of Chitod after the destruction of the Mauryas of Chitod by the Arabs was married to a daughter of King Esupgole of Diu. The image of Vyanamata, the titulary goddess of her family was carried by her to Chitod after her marriage with Bappa Rawal and it is still worshipped along with God Ekalingaji of Chitod rulers.[3] Aparajit, the son of the princess of Diu succeeded Bappa at Chitod and her descendants were named as Guhilots or Ghelotes. Esupgole seems to have ruled over Diu some time after its destruction by Arabs.

After the Arab invasion of the city of Valabhi, the power of the Maitrakas was on the decline and it seems after the establishment of the kingdom of Jayavarah in A.D. 783 at Vardhamanapur, the Maitrakas power came to an end. A passage in Jain Harivamsha of Jinasena tells us that a king Varaha or Jayavaraha was ruling in the territory of Sauras (*Sauranam = adhimandale Jayayute vire varahe = vate*) at Vardhamanapur or modern Wadhawan when the work was finished in S.S. 705/A.D. 783, in the north-eastern part of Saurashtra It was the gateway of Saurashtra and Gujarat.[4] It is suggested that Varaha was probably a Chapa King and an ancestor of Dharanivaraha who ruled over Saurashtra as feudatory of the imperial Pratiparas in A.D. 914.[5]

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[1] I. A. IV, pp. 146-148.

[2] C. I. I., III, p. 137.

[3] Tod, *op.cit.*, Vol I, p. 197.

[4] I.A. XV, p. 141; B. G. I, pt. ii, p. 197 N2; Gupta S. P., ***Readings in Political History of India***, Delhi, 1976, p. 171.

[5] Munshi-Majumdar-Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, p. 151.

The Chavadas of Diu, later on of Anhilwad Patan or Wardhamanapur who succeeded the Maitrakas, trace their parentage from Vikramarka or Vikramaditya and thus originally came from Diu and rose to power in Saurashtra and Gujarat during the latter half of the A.D. 8th century.[1] The Pratiharas of Awanti seem to have set up during early part of the 9th century, a feudatory kingdom of Chalukyas at Nakshisapur in South Saurashtra. This place is not identified but might have been to the south of Junagadh on the bank of the river Hiranya. The Chalukyas did not seem to have extended their sway over Diu.[2] During the Chavada ascendancy at Anhilwad, Diu seems to have been ruled from Somanath Patan by the descendants of Vanaraja. The power of the Chavadas of Anhilwad Patan in Gujarat seems to have been weakened by the beginning of the A.D. 10th century and a new dynasty of Chudasamas rose to power at Vanthali near Junagadh in south Saurashtra during this period. Vairisinha Chavada, a descendant of Vanaraja of Anhilwad ruling over Prabhas Patan was subjugated by Mularaja of Chudasama dynasty of Vanthali[3] Avanivarma of the Chalukyas of un-Nakshisapura was also subjected to Vanthali.

Chalukyas

The Chavada dynasty of Gujarat and Saurashtra founded by the King Vanaraja whose ancestors hailed from Diu continued till A.D. 941. Mularaja Chalukya, the son of the daughter of the last Chavada ruler Samatsing succeeded him at Anhilwad Patan in A.D. 941. Chavadas seem to have continued to rule over Nagher kingdom which included Somanath Patan and Diu under the Chalukyas as local chieftains. In 979, after subjugating Graharipur, the Chudasama rulers of Vanthali, Mularaja collected tributes from local chieftains of Nagher and visited Somnath temple and returned back to Anhilwad.[4] Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni marched on Somanath with a powerful army in A.D. 1026. After taking Anhilwad Patan he came to Delwada near Diu which he sacked and hoisted his flag at the gate of Somanath on 6th January 1026. The garrison of the local Chavada chieftain defended the fort. Somnath Patan fell on the 8th January.[5] Mahmud broke the *Linga* and carried away with him enormous treasures of the temple consisting of the gold, silver and precious stones, embedded in its walls. As soon as

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[1] I. A. IV, p. 148; I.A. XII, p. 194.
[2] E. I. IX, pp. 1-15.
[3] Rajagor S. B., *Junagadh District Gazetteer*, Ahmedabad 1975, p. 123.
[4] *Junagadh District Gazetteer*, p. 124.
[5] B. G. VIII, p. 279.

Mahmud turned his back, Rah Navghan of Saurashtra, Bhimadev Chalukya, paramount ruler of Gujarat and Bhoja Parmar of Ujjain restored the temple.[1]

The power of local chieftains of Nagher including Chavadas of Somanath Patan and Diu seems to have increased soon after the return of Mahmud to Ghazni, during the A.D. 11th century.

The Kings of Chavada dynasty of Anhilwad, Vanaraja (A.D. 741-780) and Yogaraja (A.D. 806-841) made great efforts to put down the piracy. Yogaraja's efforts to put down piracy at Somanath Patan seem to have driven large bodies of Jats from Gujarat coast. According to Ibna Akthyr (A.D. 834) a fleet manned by Jats made a descent on the Tigris. The whole strength of the Khalifet had to be set in motion to stop them. Chavadas and Meds were not less dangerous than the Jats whom they had driven out. In A.D. 892, Al Bilduri describes as pirates the Meds and the people of Saurashtra that is Devapatan who were Chavadas or Gurjars. Bilduri further notices that Jats and other Indians had formed settlements in Persia, similar to those which the Persian and Arabs had formed on the Indian coast. Early in the A.D. 10th century, Masudi describes Sokotra as a noted haunt of Indian sailors called Bawarji which chased Arab ships bound to India and China. The Chavadas of Anhilwad sent fleets to Bhot and China during early part of the A.D. 10th century. Towards the end of the 10th century, Chudasamas of Saurashtra also crossed the oceans Al Biruni (A.D. 1021) states that the Bawarji who take their name from their boats called Behra, were Meds, a seafaring people of Cutch and refers to Somanath Patan as a great place for call for merchants trading between Sofala in East Africa and China.[2]

Karna Chalukya succeeded Bhima and ruled over Gujarat and Saurashtra for 30 years (1064-1094). His reign was peaceful. He subdued Mewasi chief, Asa Bhill of Aswal and founded a new capital city which was named by him as Karnavati. This city was situated on the ancient site of modern Ahmedabad. His encouragement of a painter from south led to his marriage with Minaldevi daughter of Jayakeshi I of the Kadambas of Goa. Their son, the illustrious Siddharaja Jayasimha was a minor when his father Karna died and Minaldevi carried on the Government of Gujarat and Saurashtra with the help of his ministers.[3] The Chudasamas of Junagadh who were hereditary enemies of Chalukyas commanded the road from Gujarat leading to Somanath Patan.

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[1] *Junagadh District Gazetteer*, p. 126; B. G. VIII, p. 607.
[2] B. G. I, pt., i, p. 494 N.
[3] B. G. I, pt. i, pp. 170, 171.

Siddharaja killed in battle Rah Khengar II of Girnar and annexed the territory in A.D. 1113. *Merutunga* narrates that after the destruction of Navaghana of Girnar, Siddharaja appointed Sahajiga or Sajjana, who belonged to Jaba family (Jabanvaya) as governor of Sorath. The substitution of soft consonants for hard ones is quite common in the Indian Prakrita and *Jaba* might have been Prakrita form of *Chapa*. It is thus possible that Sajjana might have been a descendant of Chavada family that continued to rule over the southern coastal strip or Nagher during this period.[1] At the request of his mother, on return from Somanath, Siddharaja remitted the tax levied on the pilgrims bound to Somanath.[2] Among the generals of Siddharaja Jayasing, the best known was a chief named Jagadeva who was the cousin of Goa Kadamba King Vijayarka (A.D. 1100-1107) and nephew of his mother Minaldevi.[3] Kumarpal (A D. 1143-1173) who succeeded to Siddharaja at Anhilwad Patan constructed many Jain Viharas and Hindu temples. He rebuilt the temple of Somanath and constructed a Vihar at Diu, which according to local tradition was later on transformed into a sun temple and after the conquest of Diu by the Delhi Sultan into a Jama Masjid. It rests on 115 pillars. Ajayapal who succeeded Kumarpal ruled over Gujarat only for three years (A.D. 1174-1177). He was married to Naikadevi, the daughter of the Kadamba King Permadi Shivachitta of Goa (A.D. 1141-1145'). Mularaja II who succeeded Ajayapal was a small boy and Naikadevi, his mother acted as Regent during his minority. She defeated Mahmud Ghori who had invaded Gujarat at that time. The defeat saved Gujarat from the Muslim domination for hundred years more and established the kingdom of Anahilwad for valour.[4]

Bhima II (A.D. 1178-1241) who succeeded Mularaja is said to have constructed a fort at Diu, the remains of which are still noticed in the creek of Diu, opposite the fort of Panikota. After Bhima II, Anhilwad passed to the collateral branch of Mularaja's line and Vaghela chief of Dholka, Viradhaval established the Vaghela dynasty at Anhilwad in A.D. 1242, and continued to rule for four generations viz. Vishaladeva, Arjunadeva, Sarangadeva and Karnadeva till A.D. 1297.

Vajas

About A.D. 1225, the Rathod tribe of Rajputs from Marwar entered the province of Saurashtra on pilgrimage to Dwarka, along with a large following on the way. Verawalji exterminated the Chavadas of Dwarka

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[1] I. A. XII, p. 192.
[2] B. G. I, pt. i, p. 172.
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] B. G. I, pt. i, p. 195.

and established himself at Dwarka. His younger brother Vegalji went southwards and conquered the Nagher kingdom from Chavadas and established his rule at Somanath Patan. The descendants of Vegalji came to be known as Vajas who ruled over Diu from Somanath Patan till A.D. 1406. The following names of Vaja chieftains who ruled over Diu from Somanath Patan are available—Vegalji (about A.D. 1230), Chhad (A.D. 1264), Vingaldev (A.D. 1300), Megaraj (A.D. 1368) and Brahmadas or Bharma Vijayaraj (A.D. 1369-1406).[1] It seems Vajas recognised both Anhilwad and Junagadh rulers and were semi-independent local rulers of Nagher kingdom.

Under the Vajas intense commercial activity was carried at the sea by the people of Saurashtra and Gujarat. The wealth of the Nagher kingdom seems to have increased during this period. In 1290, Marco Polo found that more than hundred vessels of Gujaratis went from the Saurashtra coast every year taking their wives and children with them and staying out the whole summer. They joined in fleet of twenty to thirty and made a sea cordon five or six miles apart. They encamped at Sokotra and put up their articles for sale.[2] Rajput sailors crossed the Indian ocean in ships that carried 700 people.[3] Their ships sailed from Somanath to China.[4]

Delhi Sultans

The armies of the Sultan of Delhi under Ulgh Khan, brother of Allaudin Khilji conquered Gujarat and overran Saurashtra in A.D. 1297 from the Vaghela ruler, Karnadeva Anhilwad and thus the Chalukya Vaghela dynasty of Anhilwad came to an end. Muzaffar Khan, the governor of Delhi Sultan at Anhilwad Patan reduced Somanath Patan in A.D. 1406. Vaja Raja Brahmadas Vijayaraj of Somanath Patan was tired of the frequent invasions of the Gujarat governors of Delhi Sultan at Anhilwad and decided to offer a tough fight once for all. On being informed that the Raja was making an attempt to re-establish the worship of their faith at Somanath, Muzaffar Khan attacked the enemy in a pitched battle. The Raja fled to Diu. Muzaffar Khan marched against Diu and Diu opened its gate, the garrison was destroyed, the Raja and the court were destroyed under the feet of the elephant. The temple in the town was razed to the ground and the mosque was built on it. After appointing Quazis and Muftis and leaving the garrison at Diu, he left for Anhilwad [5]

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[1] *Junagadh District Gazetteer*, pp. 132, 134.

[2] Marco Polo, Yules Ed. II, pp. 325, 328, 341.

[3] Steven's in *Kerr's Voyages* XVI, II, p. 324.

[4] Yule's *Cathay*, 57 in Hawath's *Mongols* 2, p. 247; B. G. I, pt. I. p. 495 N.

[5] *Junagadh District Gazetteer*, p. 134; Briggs' *Ferishta IV*, pp. 6, 8.

Gujarat Sultans

Muzaffar Khan, assuming the title of Muzaffar Shah proclaimed himself as the Sultan of Gujarat in A.D. 1407. He was succeeded by his grandson Ahmed I in A.D. 1411. He shifted his capital from Anhilwad Patan to a newly built city at Aswal which was called as Ahmedabad after his name. His successors Muhammad II (A.D. 1142-1451), Kutbuddin Ahmed II (A.D. 1451-1458) and Daud (A.D. 1458) were weak rulers and lacked courage and force of Ahmed Shah. Mahmud I, generally known as Mahmud Begada came to the throne of Gujarat in A.D. 1458. He annexed the kingdom of Junagadh in A.D. 1472 and the dynasty of the Chudasamas came to an end. He appointed Malik Ayaz as governor of Sorath who kept his headquarters at Diu. Malik Ayaz established a naval base at Diu and constructed a strong fort and a tower on the rock at sea. Between the rock and the mouth of the harbour he placed a heavy iron chain across the harbour to prevent the entry of enemy ships. He also built a bridge across the creek joining the mainland with the island. He also built up light ships equipped with material for the defence on the seas and thus organised royal navy of Gujarat. The navy organised by Malik Ayaz at Diu consisted of about 100 *fustas*, each one with 25 pairs of oars, one heavy canon and two lighter pieces. He had also few large war-vessels and many armed merchant ships.[1] Gujarat Sultans maintained their position as lord of the seas, till the arrival of the Portuguese in Indian seas, about A.D. 1500. In A.D. 1498, Vasco-da-Gama found in East Africa sailors of Gujarat and other parts of India who had nautical instruments of their own and guided themselves with the help of the stars in the north and the south.[2] In A.D. 1510, Albuquerque noticed Hindu colonies in Jawa and Malla.[3] After the rule of seas had passed to Europeans, Hindus of Gujarat and Diu continued to show marked courage and skill as merchants, sea men and pirates.[4]

Malik Ayaz gave encouragement to the development of art and craft of Diu. A piece of art known as *Dashavatari Simhasana* made by an artist Vasudeva Salat about A.D. 1495 is said to have been still preserved as a specimen of art of this period in the palace of Ranachhodarayaji at Mangrol.[5] The commerce and trade of Diu increased under Malik Ayaz and by A.D. 1500 it had replaced Cambay as the great transhipment centre and emporium of Gujarat. Besides Diu, Malik Ayaz was in charge of

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[1] Misra-Rahman, *Mirat-e-Sikandari* pp. 162–65.

[2] J.A.S.B. V, p. 784.

[3] Commentarios II, p. 63; III, pp. 73–79.

[4] B. G. I, pt. i, p. 495 N.

[5] Malik Ayaz had married his daughter with one Kamal Shah Said and granted him the village Bucharwadi as a dowry at the time of her marriage. The place where he stayed is known as Kamalwadi and his descendants at present stay at Kob.

Patan Ghoga and Rendhar from the Surat district. His annual income from his possession, including land revenue customs and other taxes was about Rs. 3,20,000 and half of it came from the port of Diu.[1]

About this time, Bahadur Gilani, a noble from the Bahmani court of Gulberga was ruling as governor of Konkan. He seized Goa and organised navy on the Konkan coast and harassed the Gujarat ports. Under threats and remonstrances of the Sultan of Gujarat, Mahmud Shah Bahamani Sultan was forced to take measures against him. He, with the help of his noble Yusuf Adil Khan destroyed Gilani in A.D. 1497. Yusuf Adil Khan declared his independence in A.D. 1498 and established himself at Bijapur. Goa was captured from him by Albuquerque in A.D. 1510.

The Portuguese had already entered into the field of maritime trade with India by rounding Cape of Good Hope and monopolised the spice trade between Hormuz in the Persian Gulf and Malaca in south-east Asia. The Portuguese irruption into Indian waters affected the trade of Egypt. In A.D. 1508, Mameluk Sultan of Egypt sent a fleet under Amir Hussain for assisting Gujarat navy in driving out the Portuguese from the Indian ocean. Malik Ayaz joined 34 *fustas* of his fleet to the Egyptian fleet and sailed southwards on the west coast of India. They found the Portuguese squadron led by D. Lorenco, the son of the Portuguese Viceroy of India, D Francisco d'Almeida in Chaul harbour, south of Bombay. D'Lourenco was killed in action and the Portuguese fleet lost heavily[2] In A D. 1509, the Portuguese Viceroy Almeida, defeated the combined fleet of Egypt and Gujarat in straits separating the island of Diu from the mainland. Sultan Mahmud Begada died in A.D. 1511 The Portuguese at Goa continued their negotiations with the Sultan Muzaffar II, for permission to build a fort at Diu. Malik Ayaz was against giving such permission to the Portuguese and the Sultan refused their request. Diogo Lopes, the successor of Albuquerque at Goa continued his efforts to obtain the permission of the Sultan for a fort at Diu, but could not succeed. Agha Mahmad, the admiral of Malik Ayaz attacked the Portuguese fleet in A.D. 1521 and chased it away before his death at Una near Diu in A.D. 1522.[3]

Sultan Muzaffar Shah II died in A.D. 1526. Some time confusion prevailed at Ahmedabad and Bahadur Shah came to the throne of Gujarat in A.D. 1526. During this period, Malik Ishak, son of Ayaz who had inherited his father's jagir of Junagadh and Diu raised rebellion and marched against Diu, but Agha Mahammed, admiral of the navy at Diu inflicted heavy losses on him. Bahadur Shah reached Diu and destroyed

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[1] Barros II, ii, p. 9; Pearson M. N., *Merchants and Rulers in Gujarath*, p. 68.
[2] Pearson, *op. cit.*, p. 70.
[3] B. G. I, pt. i, p. 252.

him and passed his time at Diu. Ishak's brother Tughan paid him respects but the Sultan placed Kiwan-ul-Mulk in charge of Diu and returned to Ahmedabad.[1]

Two famous Turkish generals took service under Bahadur Shah, one of them landed at Diu in 1531 which was then placed in charge of Malik Tughan, son of Ayaz. At this time, the Portuguese governor Da Cunha had led his expedition for the capture of the town of Diu. Mustafa's ships took leading part in helping Tughan to secure great victory against the Portuguese. Sultan received Amir Mustafa and bestowed upon him the title of Reumi Khan and put him in charge of his arsenal[2] Bahadur's kingdom was soon overwhelmed by Mughal invasion. Pressed by Humayun on one side and the Portuguese at the gates of Diu, Bahadur Shah entered into a treaty with Nuno da Cunha on October 25, 1535 and the former agreed to assist Bahadur against his enemy by land and by sea. In turn he received permission to erect fortress at Diu and a site was granted for this purpose in the harbour. The King of Portugal however had no claim to any of the customs receipts of Diu, and the revenues of the port were retained by the Gujarat Sultan. Bahadur Shah also confirmed the previous agreement about the session of Bassein near Bombay. Both the parties agreed to prevent religious proselytising.[3] The relations between the Bahadur Shah and the Portuguese subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty are given in the following section.

PORTUGUESE IN DIU*

Diu is an island to the south of Gujarat. It is about 11 kilometres long and 3 kilometres wide. It belonged to the Shah of Gujarat. The island was coveted by the Portuguese because of its strategic importance, though its economic advantages were not considerable. Strategically it was a running sore in the side of the Portuguese, because the Muslim enemies from the Middle East could take shelter there and cause trouble to them.

Albuquerque was aware of the strategic importance of the island, and he had plans of conquering it on his way from Aden to Goa in August 1513. But Malik Ayaz, the Muslim governor of the place was so well prepared to defend it that Albuquerque sailed away without attacking it.[4]

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* This section is contributed by Dr. B. S. Shastri, Panaji. Goa.

[1] B. G I. pt. i, p. 253.

[2] Commissariat M. S., *History of Gujarat*, Vol. I, pp. 337, 341, 343

[3] White, *Rise of the Portuguese Power*, pp. 238–40; Danvers, *The Portuguese in India* I, pp. 406–17; the text of the orignal treaty is given in Simao Botelho's *Tombo do Estado da India*, p. 217.

[4] Correa, II, I, pp. 353–54; Whiteway, *op. cit.*, p. 157.

Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1518-1521), had royal orders to take Diu. But Diogo did not succeed in doing so inspite of his repeated attacks on the island.[1] Every governor after him tried his hands at gaining the island. During the governorship of Lopo Vaz de Sampaio (1526-1529) efforts were made to take advantage of the dissensions between the Shah of Gujarat and his captain of Diu and obtain the island. The Captain intrigued with the Portuguese. The latter eagerly sent an envoy to negotiate with the captain who, however, did not really intend to oblige the Portuguese by ceding the island, but used the negotiations to come to terms with the Shah. The Portuguese were disappointed.[2]

It was left to Governor Nuno da Cunha (1529-1538) to secure the coveted island. However, his first attempt to take the place by force was a failure. In January 1531, he left Goa with 400 vessels of various types and sizes with a view to attacking the island. He used diplomacy too, and tried to persuade the captain of Diu to cede it to the Portuguese. Da Cunha failed on both counts. To be sure, he defeated a fleet belonging to the Shah of Gujarat. But then, he proceeded to attack a small island south-east of Diu instead of besieging the latter place. This allowed the Shah, the much needed time to strengthen the defences. He received aid from the Sultan of Egypt also. The presence of the Egyptian fleet was decisive. It inflicted losses on the Portuguese. Da Cunha then decided to retreat and sailed away to Goa.[3]

Within a couple of years after this, the political situation in Gujarat became extremely favourable to the Portuguese. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat incurred the displeasure of Humayun, the Mughal emperor of Delhi. The latter marched against Gujarat. Both sought Portuguese aid against each other and both offered Diu as a reward. However, the Portuguese decided to come to terms with Bahadur Shah, as he was in actual possession of Diu. A treaty was signed between the Portuguese and the Shah of Gujarat on October 5, 1535. The Portuguese were given a site at Diu to build a fort. They agreed in return to provide him with 250 men including 50 horses and 100 matchlockmen. They also agreed to help him to capture from Humayun a fort along the river Indus not far away from its mouth. They did fulfil this obligation and captured the fort in question for the Shah. However, Humayun ultimately inflicted serious losses on the Shah and compelled him to find refuge in Diu itself [2] serious losses on the Shah and compelled him to find refuge in Diu itself.[4]

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[1] Castanheda, V, pp. 77–85, 107–10, 115, Barros, III, pp. 211-25; Whiteway, pp 191–93.

[2] Castanheda, VII, pp. 14-18.

[3] Castanheda VIII, pp. 240–55; Barros, IV, pp 206–19; Whiteway, pp. 224–28.

[4] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 368–71, 377–78, Correa, III, II, pp. 605–18, 673–6; Barros, IV, pp. 324–30.

The Portuguese commenced the construction of a fort in Diu soon after the treaty. It was completed by the beginning of March 1536. The Portuguese were happy at the acquisition of Diu which they had coveted since long. Gold coins were poured underneath the first foundation stone. Bahadur Shah contributed 12,000 *cruzados* towards the cost of construction. The Portuguese claim that Diu was spared by Humayun as he found the Portuguese erecting a fort there. After Humayun's departure from Gujarat, Bahadur Shah left his family and treasure in the Portuguese fort of Diu and proceeded to the mainland. He planned to recapture his lands from the Mughal. The Shah asked for Portuguese men and got some.[1]

Bahadur Shah seems to have regretted that he had allowed the Portuguese to build a fort in Diu when he realized that there was no more danger from Humayun and that the Portuguese help was unnecessary in recovering his lands from the Mughals. He aimed at driving the Portuguese out after accomplishing the task of recovering the mainland. In the meantime he ordered a defence wall to be built between the Portuguese fort and the town of Diu. The Portuguese objected in vain. Now onwards, there was friendship between them and the Shah only outwardly. Skirmishes became frequent over the question of the wall. The Shah wrote to the Adil Shah of Bijapur, the Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and the Samudri of Calicut to wage wars against the Portuguese while he would attack the foreigners in Diu. The response was mixed. Ashad Khan, the Adil Shahi governor of Belgaum, and the Samudri commenced hostilities. But the Nizam Shah kept quiet. The Portuguese came to terms with the Khan and withstood the Samudri's hostility. They avoided a direct confrontation with the Shah in Diu, though skirmishes continued.[2]

Bahadur Shah seems to have changed his attitude towards the Portuguese by October 1536. His advisers seem to have told him that it was better to be on friendly terms with foreigners. His changing attitude however, created a sense of suspicion among the Portuguese authorities. Nevertheless, he asked the Portuguese Captain of Diu to meet him. The latter suspected mischief. Yet the meeting took place, presents were exchanged and mutual friendship was expressed. Then on a November night, the Shah visited the fort unexpectedly. The Captain was taken aback. Confusion prevailed, but no untoward incident occurred. The Shah went back safely. Next, he sent 40 large hens as a present to the Captain. The head and the legs of every hen were missing.

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[1] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 377–79, 404–05; Correa, III, II, pp. 651–60; Barros, IV, pp. 337–42; Whiteway, pp. 242–43.

[2] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 398–400, 443–46; Correa, III, II, pp. 680–90; Barros, IV, pp. 343–45 432–42.

The Captain interpreted this as suggestive of a similar fate for him and his men defending the fort of Diu. He began to regret that he had not apprehended the Shah when the latter was at the fort. On hearing these developments, the Governor of Goa too reprimanded the Captain for not arresting the Shah when it was easy to do so.[1]

Then seems to have followed a mutual plot. Bahadur Shah seems to have planned to invite the Governor of Goa for a meeting and arrest him there. The Portuguese claim that this was disclosed to them by the very envoy sent by the Shah to Goa to invite the Governor. The envoy drank much liquor offered liberally and deliberately by the Portuguese, and blurted out the Shah's plan. On learning this, the Governor seems to have decided to pay the Shah with the same coin. The Governor left for Diu early in January 1537, ostensibly in response to the Shah's invitation for the meeting. He did not meet the latter immediately, but pretended to be ill.

Bahadur Shah came in a boat with a few attendants and met the Governor in the latter's flagship itself. The Shah would hardly have done this if he had really planned to arrest the governor by any strategem. Anyway, the surprised Governor hastily lied down in his bed, pulled a bed sheet over his body and pretended to be ill. The Shah wished him speedy recovery and sailed away by his boat. The Portuguese officers were angry at the Governor who was about to lose the golden opportunity of arresting the Shah. They expected him to order his arrest. Just then he recovered from the shock of surprise, sent some men after the Shah's boat with the message that he had forgotten, in the hurry, to convey a message from the King of Portugal. This seems to have been misunderstood by some Portuguese as an order to capture the Shah and his men in the boat. The unsuspecting Shah slowed down the boat when he saw the Portuguese coming after him. This was fatal. There was some confusion as the Portuguese approached his boat. A Portuguese man fell down; confusion ensued in saving him; the Shah seems to have laughed at him. But the remaining Portuguese, who were a little away, misunderstood the scene as a hand to fist fight between their compatriots and the Shah's men. So the Shah's men were shot at and the fire was returned. In the ensuing melee, the Shah was drowned.[2]

Bahadur Shah had no offspring. A brother-in-law of his, who had gone over to the Mughal side, declared himself king of Gujarat. He was supported by a Mughal contingent of 2,000 men. The nobles of

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[1] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 446–49; Whiteway, pp. 243–46.

[2] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 448–51; Correa, III, II, pp. 777–81; Barros, IV, pp. 449–51; Whiteway, pp. 246–51.

Gujarat however supported another man as successor to Bahadur Shah. These developments helped the Portuguese to entrench themselves in Diu. They supported the brother-in-law who gave them 50,000 *pratapas*. The Portuguese Governor thought that all was well and returned to Goa. He was not in good health too. In his absence, the nobles of Gujarat killed the Portuguese-backed claimant to the throne of Gujarat and crowned their own man.[1]

There was no lasting peace for the Portuguese in Diu. The Sultan of Egypt sent a fleet to Gujarat against the Portuguese. Governor Nuno da Cunha left for Diu in December 1537 on learning of the Egyptian fleet. The new Sultan of Gujarat and the Sultan of Egypt joined hands against the common enemy. But no worthwhile naval battle was fought between the Portuguese and the Sultan of Egypt. Nevertheless, the Portuguese fort was besieged. The small garrison defended it heroically. In the meantime, the fleet belonging to the Sultan of Egypt sailed away in November 1538 as its commandant had differences with the Shah of Gujarat over the spoils of war. The forces of the Shah also retreated. The fort was thus saved even before the new Governor of Goa, Garcia de Noronha (1538-40) came to Diu with a view to relieving it. He got the fort repaired. Negotiations were commenced with the Shah of Gujarat for a peace .settlement A treaty was signed on March 11, 1539. The Portuguese allowed a wall to be erected between the fort and the city of Diu. One-third of the customs dues of Diu was to belong to the Portuguese.[2]

Siege of Diu (1546)

The Shah of Gujarat proceeded to erect a wall between his town and the Portuguese fort in Diu as permitted under the treaty of 1539. The Portuguese would not allow it on the ground that it was not at the spot specified in the treaty. This led to a war.[3] The Shah's forces besieged the Portuguese fort by land and sea in April 1546. The garrison consisted of only 200 men whereas the besiegers numbered 3,000 with several pieces of good artillery. The small garrison defended the fort heroically until a reinforcement of about 400 to 450 men reached on May 18. This was hardly enough. Governor Joao de Castro dispatched additional reinforcements from Goa on July 25 under his son. There were 37 foists with men,

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[1] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 468–76; Barros, IV, pp. 475–81.

[2] Castanheda, VIII, pp. 478–503; Whiteway, pp. 254–59, 262–67.

[3] For details, Antonio Baião, *Historia Quinhentista* (*Inedita do Segundo Carco de Diu*) (Coimbra, 1925); Braganca A. B. de, *Os Portugueses em Diu, O Oriente Portugues* (Bastora, 1936), Nos. 12–13, pp. 348–86; Whiteway, pp. 304–14; Danvers I, pp. 468–76.

munitions and provisions. The monsoon conditions delayed the arrival of the reinforcements at Diu until the end of August. The arrival of the Governor's son, however, did not improve the situation owing to the divided counsel and action among the chief men. The enemy had already succeeded in mining a great part of the fort and now he built a bridge across the channel between the mainland and the island. The Portuguese position was hopelessly bad. The Governor therefore decided to proceed to Diu personally. He arrived at the island on November 6 with some 3,500 men. The besiegers too had increased their number to 2,000 in the meantime. Nevertheless, Castro won a remarkable victory against the enemy on November 10 by a strategem. During the four nights after his arrival he succeeded in transferring most of his men from the ships to the fort secretly by rope ladders. On the 10th morning, he ordered his ships, with but enough men to row them, to sail *to and fro* pretending to land. The enemy's forces were thus drawn to a wrong spot. The men inside the fort sailed out and inflicted severe losses on the shocked enemy. The siege was raised and the fort was saved for the Portuguese. Castro remained at Diu until April 1547 and then returned to Goa where he was given a hero's welcome.

Diu was governed by the Portuguese from Goa and for subsequent history of Diu, ' Chapter on History of Goa ' under the Portuguese may be referred.

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CHAPTER 3—PEOPLE

POPULATION

The total population of Diu as per the Census of 1971 is 23,912, inclusive of 10,782 males and 13,130 females.

The population of Diu as per the Census of 1881 was 12,611. However, the population was more in 1878 and was placed at 13,898 which declined to 12,611 by 1881. The following statement gives the population of the district of Diu as per the Censuses from 1900 to 1971.

Year		Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Males	Females
1900	.	14,614			7,562	7,052
1910	.	14,170	-444	-3·04	7,046	7,124
1921	.	13,844	-326	-2·30	6,182	7,662
1931		16,688	+2,844	+20 54	7,394	9,294
1940	..	19,731	+3,043	+18 23	9,244	10,487
1950	..	21,138	+1 407	- 7 13	9,854	11,284
1960	.	14,280	-6,858	32 44	6,058	8,222
1971	.	23,912	+9,632	+67 45	10,782	13,130

The population of the district which was 14,614 in 1900 rose by 9,298 to 23,912 by 1971. It represents an increase of 63·62 per cent in 1971 from 1900. The male population during the same period increased by 42·45 per cent from 7,562 in 1900 to 10,782 in 1971. During the same period, the female population increased by 86·29 per cent. The female population which was 7,052 in 1900 rose to 13,130 in 1971.

The following statement gives the growth of population in the district from 1900 to 1971.

(Population in lakhs)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1971
Population ..	0·15	0·14	0·14	0·16	0·20	0·21	0 14	0·24
Over 1900 .	..	-3·04	-5·07	+12·25	+35·01	+44·64	-2·29	+63·62
Over previous Census.	...	-3·04	-2·10	+18·24	+20·28	+7·13	-32·44	+67·45

The growth of population in the district was not steady through all the Censuses. The population of the district actually decreased during the Censuses of 1921 and 1960. The decrease in population during the period 1910 to 1921 which was 2·30 per cent can be attributed to the opening of employment opportunities in the neighbouring areas of Gujarat created by the First World War and the consequent emigration of population from the Union Territory. The decrease to the extent of 32·44 per cent was witnessed during the period 1950-1960. The economic blockade of the territory under Portuguese occupation by India seems to have particularly effected the population of Diu and many families from these districts are believed to have moved to the neighbouring States.

Density of Population

The density of population is a gauge to measure the pressure of population per square kilometre of land and is also an indicator of human concentration. The following statement gives the trend in the density of population of the district of Diu in comparison with the trend in the entire territory from 1900 to 1971.

(Per square kilometre)

Union Territory/District	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1971
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	137	140	135	146	157	161	169	225
Diu District	380	368	360	434	513	550	371	598

The density of population of the district of Diu in 1900 was 380 per square kilometre as against 137 per square kilometre of the entire territory. This means that the density of population in the district was higher by 178·1 per cent as compared to the density in the entire territory. The density of population in the district increased from 380 in 1900 to 598 in 1971 representing an increase of 57·37 per cent from 1900 to 1971.

During the same period the density of population of the entire territory of Goa, Daman and Diu increased by 54·23 per cent, the density having increased from 137 to 225.

Urban Population

The total urban population of the district according to the 1971 census is 6,214 consisting of 2,588 males and 3,626 females. This gives a percentage of 2·75 to the total urban population of the territory. The urban population of Diu was 3·77 per cent of the urban population of the territory as per the Census of 1961. As compared to the total population of the district, both urban and rural, the urban population alone accounts for 25·99 per cent.

The urban population of this district is concentrated within the only urban agglomeration of Diu, under Class V of the classification[1] with population between 5,000 to 9,999. In 1900, there was only one town in the district of Diu. This figure has remained unchanged upto the recent 1971 Census

The following statement gives rural and urban composition of population in the district of Diu as per the Census of 1971 as well as the percentage of urban to total population :

Union Territory/District	Population 1971			Percentage of urban to total population
	Total	Rural	Urban	
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	8,57,771	6,30,997	2,26,774	26·44
Diu District ..	23,912	17,698	6,214	25·99

Rural Population

According to the 1971 Census, there were five villages in the Diu district having a total rural population of 17,698. The table above gives information on rural population in the district. The rural population of the district of Diu is 74·01 per cent of the total district population. According to the 1961 Census, the rural population of the district was 10,142. By 1971, this figure had risen to 17,698, giving a percentage increase of 57·31.

There were two villages in the district of Diu, according to the 1881 Census. By 1960, this number had increased to 5, and as per the Census of 1971, the number remains at 5

LANGUAGE

The people of Diu mostly speak Gujarati which is their mother-tongue. Besides Gujarati, other languages spoken are Hindi, English and Portuguese.

RELIGION

Of the total population of the district of Diu, Hindus account for as many as 92·47 per cent, Muslims for 5·95 per cent and Christians for 1·21 per cent. The remaining 0·39 per cent consists of Jains.

1 There are in all, six classes in which all urban agglomeration/towns are grouped as shown hereunder:

(i) 1,00,000 and above.
(ii) 50,000 to 99,999.
(iii) 20,000 to 49,999.
(iv) 10,000 to 19,999
(v) 5,000 to 9,999.
(vi) Less than 5,000.

The following statement gives the religion-wise rural and urban break-up of the total population of the district :

Religion		Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population ..	Males ..	10,782	8,194	2,588
	Females	13,130	9,504	3,626
	Total ..	23,912	17,698	6,214
Hindus	Males ..	9,934	7,786	2,148
	Females	12,178	9,064	3,114
Muslims	Males ..	648	391	257
	Females	769	424	345
Christians . ..	Males ..	155	16	139
	Females	134	12	122
Jains	Males ..	45	1	44
	Females	49	4	45

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The total population of the district of Diu is 23,912 as per the Census of 1971. Of this, 908 belong to scheduled castes and 50 belong to scheduled tribes. This gives the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the total district population of 3·8 and 0·21 respectively. Of the scheduled caste population of 908, 404 representing 44·49 per cent inhabit the rural, and 504 representing 55·51 per cent inhabit the urban areas. Of the scheduled tribes population of 50, 10 representing 20 per cent inhabit the rural areas, and 40 representing 80 per cent inhabit the urban areas.

HINDUS

Of the total population of the district of 23,912 including 10,782 men and 13,130 women, as many as 22,112 with 9,934 men and 12,174 women are Hindus as per the Census of 1971. It gives a percentage of 92·47 of the total population of the district. Muslims and Christians followed with 1,417 (648 males and 769 females) representing 5·93 per cent of the district population and 289 (155 males and 134 females) representing 1·21 per cent respectively. Hindus in the district as elsewhere in the country are divided into castes and sub-castes.[1]

The Hindu life centres around sacraments. It may be noted that divergent views have been expressed amongst the Hindu writers about the number of *samskaras*. These *samskaras* have been divided into two

[1] Castes and sub-castes found in Diu are Brahmins, Bhahmakshatriya, Banayans, Toles, Chudasams, Kolhis. Bhoyas, Dhad, Sutar, Kharva, etc. which are sub-divisions of Nagars, Vajas. Chauhans, Gohils, Rajputs, etc.

categories namely *nitya* (usual) and *naimittika* (special). They number 24. Of these, 16 are *nitya samskaras* which must be performed. The performance of the remaining eight which are special ones are left to the choice of the individual. However, it is witnessed that many of the Hindus observe four of these *samskaras* namely *simant* (pregnancy), *upanayana* (thread girding), *vivaha* (marriage) and *svarga rohan* (heaven climbing). The first of the rites known as *panchamasi* takes place at the beginning of the fifth month of the woman's pregnancy and is performed at the husband's place. The second is held in the 7th month and is known as *simant*.

Birth

The young expectant mother generally goes to her parents' house for her first confinement. The first ritual in the infant's life comes on the sixth day when *chashthi pujan* (sixth day worship) is performed. It is a superstitious belief that the Goddess of Fate writes the child's fate on the forehead of the child on that particular day. For ten days after the birth of the child, the members of the husband's family observe *vriddhisutaka* (impurity after childbirth) and are careful not to touch the house-deity or perform daily rites

Naming Ceremony

The *barse* or naming ceremony of the child takes place usually on the twelfth day or any other suitable auspicious day, if the twelfth day is not convenient.

Chaula

The ceremony of *chaula* corresponding to the *vedic samskara* of *chodakarma* is performed as a rite particularly among Brahmins at the third or fifth year or at the time of *upanayana* ceremony. Among many other communities also, a similar ceremony is observed and is known as *badha utaravi* (obstacle removing).

In the *samskara*, the child's hair is ceremoniously cut and hair clippings offered to the family deity or goddess. The rite of *chaula* or *badha utaravi* is based on the superstitious belief that the hair with which a child is born is impure.

Upanayana

The *upanayana* or *janoi* is a *vedic samskara* involving various acts, one of which is investing the *batuk* (boy) with a *vajnyopavita* or *janoi* (sacred thread). It is a *samskara* prescribed for the Hindus belonging to the first three *varnas* i.e. caste groups namely *Brahmins*, *kshatriyas* and *Vaishyas*, which are considered *dvijatis* (twice morn) The *samskara* formally initiates the child to *brahmacharyaashrama*, the stage of studenthood.

When it is decided to perform *upanayana* of the boy, the first thing done is to find out the auspicious day and time (*muhurta*) for thread girding which always takes place between morning and noon and never after mid-day. Having lost its religious significance, the ceremony has becomes a festive occasion for the gathering of family and friends.

SOCIAL LIFE

The social life of non-Christians of Diu including Hindus, Parsis and Muslims is governed by the Code of 1854 of the Usages and Customs of Non-Christians of Diu as amended in 1894 and the provisions of Portuguese Civil Code are applicable to them to the extent they are not in conflict with that Code. For general information, the same section under Daman district may be seen.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Hindus consider marriage as one of the *samskaras*. It is not a contract, but a sacrament. Being a sacrament, marriage rituals generally are the same amongst all the classes. The traditional form of marriage is mainly based on rites prescribed in *grihyasputras* with the free use of *vedic mantras*.

Marriage of bride and groom belonging to the same *gotra* or *pravara* did not usually take place formerly. However, such marriages are now considered lawful and valid. The prohibited degree of kindred for marriage between agnates vary according to the custom followed by the particular community concerned. In the olden days it was customary to get the girl married before she attained puberty. The age of the groom was usually around 20. The selection of the bride was always, as a rule made by the parents. However, nowadays, girls are married after the age of 16. Marriages are generally arranged by the parents or elders. Generally among the higher or well-to-do classes, the negotiations commence with the girl's party, while among the backward classes the boy's relations make the approach. Many a time the horoscopes of the boy and the girl are compared and if found agreeable, then only the marriage alliance is settled.

After the marriage alliance is settled, first comes the bethrothal (*sagai* or *vivaha*). Betrothals are usually verbal but are binding. The boy's father sends a ceremonial present called *vasanani matali* consisting of dress, ornaments and sweetmeats to the bride and invites her to *galya mo* ceremony at his house. The boy and the girl are in turn invited to their father-in-law's house on holidays and given presents.

The dowry system prevails almost amongst all the classes. In many cases, the bride's father gets some money from the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony is performed in accordance with the vedic rites.

Widow remarriage is allowed amongst *vajas, kohlis, kharvas, gohils,* etc.

Civil Marriage

The registration of marriage under the Civil Registration Code is compulsory in the district without any distinction of religion, caste or creed. The year-wise statement of the marriages solemnized during the period 1961-72 is furnished below :

Year	No. of marriages
1961	160
1962	219
1963	288
1964	266
1965	224
1966	236
1967	240
1968	318
1969	275
1970	284
1971	269
1972	289
Total	3,068

Divorce

Number of cases of divorce are noted to be very few in the district. As marriage is not considered as a mere contract but as something sacred by all castes and communities, divorce is not generally favoured by the society. In some poorer sections of society like agricultural labourers, several cases of desertion of wives by husbands or *vice-versa* are noted, though the parties concerned have not gone through any form of legal divorce.

Death Rites

Hindus, as a rule cremate their dead, with the exception of children below 8 years of age who are buried.

The obsequies or the post-funeral rites generally begin on the third day after death. On that day, the chief mourner with relatives and friends

goes to the cremation ground, pours milk over the cold embers, gathers the ashes and excepting a few bones which are preserved to be sent to some holy place or river such as Benares, Gaya or other such holy places, removes them to some neighbouring tank or river and in the place of the ashes, he lays an offering of a wheat flour ball.

HOME LIFE

Houses

The houses in the villages are adjacent to each other and are mostly *kuchcha* structure. Town houses of the better class are generally built on slightly raised plinths with two or three storeys and a terrace above. The walls are made of bricks and mortar or mud and the wood work is of solid timber.

Ornaments

Some ladies wear silver ornaments like *payal-kanthis* besides golden chains and glass bangles. They also wear ear-rings and *nathini* or nose-rings.

Dress

The male dress is generally composed of *dhoti* and long coat. The youngsters have started using pants, shirts. bush shirts, etc. Ladies generally dress in nine yard sarees The mode of wearing the sari is with the hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back centre and the ornamental end (*padar*) passed from the back of the waist under the left arm, drawn across the breast and over the right shoulder. The young generation has started using five yard saris with blouses and petticoats

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

The main festivals observed by the Hindus in the district are New Year's Day, Divali, Holi and Raksha Bandhan. The principal fair in the district is held at Kalangrimata at Bucharvada in the month of *Chaitra* and on *Asadi Panchami*. Another fair is held at Gangreshwar at Fudam on the day of *Mahashivratri*.

CHRISTIANS

While in Goa, the Christians are the second largest community, in Diu they rank third in number after Hindus and Muslims.

Out of the total population of 23,912 of the district of Diu, Hindus number 22,112 that is 92 47 per cent, Muslims number 1,417 that is 5·93 per cent and Christians number only 289 that is 1·21 per cent.

Christians throughout the Union Territory have basically the same habits and customs, almost all of them being Indians converted to the Catholic religion by the Portuguese missionaries. However, there are some different geographical and ethnic backgrounds.

Thus the Christians of Diu do not know the Konkani language but have made Portuguese their mother-tongue which they speak in a slightly different form. They speak Gujarati with other communities - Hindus, Muslims, etc. This knowledge of colloquial Gujarati is helping the younger generation to learn Gujarati in school and become more integrated into the national life.

Christians of Diu are a well-knit community who, unlike those of Goa, do not observe castes or have a sense of class distinction. Marriages are mostly by mutual selection on the basis of love (*namoro*) There is no dowry. The bride generally brings to her new house a bed, a cupboard (*almirah*), a dressing-table and a few dresses The marriage ceremony and reception is just like that performed in Goa

COMMUNAL LIFE

Public Games and Recreation Clubs

The outdoor games played by the people of the district are volley-ball, basket-ball, badminton, football, etc. Among the modern indoor games indulged in by the people for recreation, may be mentioned cards-play, carrom, etc The most important recreation which can be afforded by the large masses of people is the cinema. Newspaper reading also is a popular past-time of the people.

There is recreation club like Diu Sports Club and associations such as Mahila Mandal and Mahila Samaj, which conduct competitions in various indoor and outdoor games, as well as in various arts and crafts.

Economic and Professional Classes

During the old days, caste-system played a prominent role in the society, together with the landed property. The professions of the people were according to their castes, like Brahmans performed the duties of Pujaris and Priests, Baniyas were a business community and so on But with the decline in the prestige value of both caste and land, new professional and economic classes have gained prominence At present the professions of the people are according to their aptitude. Some important factors, like the spread of education, industrialisation and urbanisation have led to the gradual breakdown of the old caste laws. The government have carried out many land reforms, by which the landlords have lost most of the control they were having on their tenants.

* * *

CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Agriculture dominates the economic activity of the district. As per the census of 1971, as many as 2,785 persons out of a total of 5,679 enumerated as total workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving a percentage of 49·04. Of these 2,785 persons engaged in agricultural and other allied occupations, as many as 1,029 (807 males and 222 females) giving a percentage of 36·95 to those engaged in agriculture and allied occupations were actually cultivators; 557 (249 males and 308 females) with a percentage of 20·00 were agricultural labourers and the remaining 43·05 per cent i.e. 1,199 persons (1,193 males and 6 females) were engaged in live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied occupations.

RAINFALL

The district receives its rainfall from the south-west monsoon. The mean annual rainfall being 59 cms with more than 90 per cent occurring during the monsoon months from June to September Post-monsoon months of October and November witness rainfall to the extent of 27·6 mm. and 18·9 mm. on an average, respectively

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

Bajra is grown during the kharif season in the district of Diu. Wheat forms the rabi crop.

LAND UTILISATION

It may be noted here that nearly half of the area of Diu is barren and has very little area under cultivation The following statement gives statistics regarding land utilisation in the district of Diu .

	Crop	Land in hectares
1	Pulses and inferior millets	363
2	Coconut	67
3.	Garden crops	362
	Total	792

Agricultural Implements

The field tools and implements which are used in the district are usually of an old and indigenous type. The implements in active use in the district can be broadly classified as soil preparation implements and hand tools.

(1) Soil preparation implements—
- (i) Plough.
- (ii) Clod-crusher.
- (iii) Peg tooth harrow.
- (iv) Leveller.

(2) Hand tools—
- (i) Narrow spade.
- (ii) Flat spade.
- (iii) Pick-axe.
- (iv) Axe.
- (v) Rake.
- (vi) Fork.
- (vii) Water splasher.
- (viii) Wood-cutting big knife.
- (ix) Sickle.
- (x) Weeding hook.
- (xi) Crow-bar.

Besides, some plant protection equipment, sprayers, dusters, power tillers, tractors, etc. are also utilised by the farmers in the district. The following statement gives the statistics regarding agricultural machinery and implements utilised by the farmers in the district :

Item	Number
I. *Bullock and manually operated implements—*	
(1) Ploughs—	
(i) Wooden	617
(ii) Iron	13
(2) Blade harrow or bakher or guntuka.	194
(3) Wet land puddler .. .	335
(4) Earth levellers or scrappers ..	54
(5) Carts (animal drawn)	94
II. *Oil engine with pump set for irrigation—*	
(1) 5 H.P. and below	45
(2) 6 to 10 H.P.	7
(3) Above 10 H.P. .. .	1
III *Electrical pump set used for irrigation —*	9
IV. *Persian wheels or rahats*	156

LIVE STOCK

Live-Stock

A statement giving the live-stock population of the district as per the 11th quinquennial live-stock census, 1972 may be seen in the Appendix 2.

Poultry

The following gives the statistics regarding poultry in the district as per the Eleventh Quinquennial Live-Stock Census 1972 :—

Item			Number
1. *Fowls*—			
(*a*) COCKS—			
(i) Desi	..	..	1,090
(ii) Improved	.	..	15
(iii) Total	..	..	1,105
(*b*) HENS—			
(i) Desi	.	..	6,635
(ii) Improved	..	..	34
(iii) Total	..	..	6,669
(*c*) CHICKENS—			
(i) Desi	..	.	3,408
(ii) Improved	..	..	6
(iii) Total	..	..	3,414
(*d*) TOTAL FOWLS—			
(i) Desi	..	..	11,133
(ii) Improved	..	..	55
(iii) Total	..	..	11,188
2. *Ducks*—			
(*a*) DUCKS (FEMALE)—			
(i) Desi	..	..	7
(ii) Improved	.	..	..
(iii) Total	..	.	7
(*b*) DRAKES (MALE DUCKS)—			
(i) Desi	.	..	4
(ii) Improved		.	.
(iii) Total	..	..	4
(*c*) DUCKLINGS—			
(i) Desi	..	.	2
(ii) Improved	..	..	..
(iii) Total	..	..	2

Item			Numbers
(*d*) TOTAL—			
(i) Desi	..	..	13
(ii) Improved	..	..	..
(iii) Total	..	..	13
3. *Others* ..	..	..	13
4. *Total Poultry*	..	..	11,214

INSECTICIDES AND PESTICIDES

With a view to avoiding recurring diseases in crops, the following insecticides and pesticides are used :

(Quantity in kgs)

Serial No.	Name of Insecticides	1967-68 Quantity	1968-69 Quantity	1969-70 Quantity	1970-71 Quantity	1971-72 Quantity	1972-73 Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	B.H.C. 10 %	2·000	17 000	64·300	66·000	95 750	209 000
2	B.H.C. 50 %	32 500	181·000	29·000	7·500	.	..
3	Dimecron	...	..	....	..	.	....
4	Nuvan	...	...	....	...	....	0·100lts
	Pesticides—						
1	Copper Oxychloride	....	...	12·500	1·000	...	...
2	W. Sulphur	...	....	...	11·000	....	....
3	Agrosan	2·650	0·100	0·200	1·266	..	...
4	Zinc Phosphide	1 400	1·700	2·100	5·550	10·550	4·500

* * *

CHAPTER 5—INDUSTRIES

Agriculture still predominates as the main economic activity of the people of the district of Diu and only 32·70 per cent of the working population is engaged in mining and quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and in manufacturing including household industry.

Power Generation

Power supply was very scanty prior to Liberation. Now, power is obtained from the neighbouring State of Gujarat. The Gujarat State Electricity Board has agreed to supply to Diu, power to the extent of 0·4 MVA at 11 KV.

The following statement gives consumption of electricity for different purposes in the district from 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

(In lakh KWH)

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Domestic	0·92	1·16	1·50	1·83	2·17
Commercial	0·27	0·35	0·36	0·39	0·50
Industrial	0·88	1·02	1·16	1·13	1·17
Irrigation	0·42	0·17	0·02	0·05	0·14
Others (Public lighting and water works).	0·02	0·42	0·74	0·94	1·20
Total	2·51	3·12	3·78	4·34	5·18

Of the villages in the district, 80 per cent have been electrified The only village where no electricity has been supplied as yet is that of Simbor which is inhabited only for a part of the year.

Small-scale Industries

There is not a single large-scale industrial unit in the district. There are only seven small-scale industries [1] Of these two were engaged in the manufacture of ice, ice-cream and ice-candies, two in the manufacture of steel fabrications, one in the manufacture of automobile repairs, one in the manufacture of soft drinks and one was a saw mill.

[1] Directory of Small-Scale Industries in Goa, Daman and Diu as on March 31, 1975.

There were two units engaged in the manufacture of ice, ice-cream and candies. The fixed capital investment of one unit was Rs. 27,000·00 and working capital investment was Rs. 18,000·00, while the other unit has invested Rs. 25,000·00 as fixed capital and Rs. 15,000·00 as working capital. These units provided employment to five persons.

Two small-scale industrial units in the district of Diu were engaged in the manufacture of steel products. One undertook the manufacture of spades, pick-axes, iron ploughs, etc. while the other was engaged in the manufacture of grills, ventilators, etc. The fixed capital investment of the two units stood at Rs. 11,000 00 and Rs. 1,000·00 respectively and the working capital investment was Rs. 1,000·00 each. It provided employment to two and four persons respectively.

There was only one auto repairs workshop in the district. The fixed capital investment of this unit stood at Rs. 33,000·00 and the working capital at Rs. 19,000·00. It provided employment to three persons.

There was one unit engaged in the preparation of aerated water and soft drinks. It was located at Vanakbara. It had a fixed capital investment of Rs. 13,000·00. It provided employment to four persons.

There was one saw mill in Diu. It had invested Rs. 1,48,000·00 towards fixed capital and Rs. 25,000·00 towards working capital. It provided employment to ten persons

* * *

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking, trade and commerce form the major economic activity in the district. This chapter gives a brief description of banking and trade and commerce in the district of Diu.

MONEY-LENDERS

Although there were no registered money-lenders in the district before Liberation, money-lending business was prevalent and the transactions were made privately. The debtor class consisted mostly of fishermen and agriculturists and they owed large sums to their creditors When in need of a loan, they used to approach the money-lenders (*sawkars*) and were charged exorbitant rates of interest. As security the creditor retained ornaments. After Liberation, a number of banks were opened in the district, enabling the people to acquire loans at moderate rates of interest. However. the people of Diu still approach the money-lenders for loans even for petty amounts.

BANKING

Joint Stock Banks

The first bank office to be established in the district was the branch bank of the State Bank of Saurashtra established in the year 1962. It was followed by the branches of the Bank of India and the Central Bank of India.

The following statement gives the dates of opening of these branches in the district :

Serial No.	Name of the Bank	Date of opening
1.	State Bank of Saurashtra ..	26th February 1962.
2.	Bank of India .	25th July 1969
3.	Central Bank of India .	20th September 1969

In the year 1970[1] these joint stock banks had mobilised its deposits to the tune of Rs. 81,00,000·00 and the bank credit to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000·00.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Before the Liberation of the district, agriculture was concentrated in a few hands, the actual cultivators being merely serfs. Soon after

[1] Statistical tables relating to Banks in India 1970 published by the Reserve Bank of India.

Liberation, the people were encouraged to form co-operative societies so as to ameliorate the economic conditions of the weaker sections and bring about economic progress in the district. The beginning of the co-operative movement in the district was made in the year 1962, when one service co-operative, one fisheries co-operative and three industrial co-operativees were registered in the district of Diu. Yet another service co-operative was registered in 1964-65, while the fourth industrial co-operative was registered in 1965-66. The first consumers' co-operative in the district was registered in 1963-64 and another was registered in 1969-70. The first housing co-operative in the district, registered in the year 1963-64 was followed by two more housing co-operatives one of which was registered in 1969-70 and the other in 1970-71. There was just one labour contract co-operative in the district, and this was registered in 1965-66.

Since the inception of the co-operative movement in the district, different types of co-operative societies have sprung up. By the end of June 1971, there were in the district, twelve co-operative societies of different types. The following statement gives statistical information in respect of these societies :

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Type of society	No. of co-op. societies	No. of members	Share capital	Deposits	Working capital	Sale	Profit	Loss
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Service ..	2	528	25	...	54	865	..	...
Fisheries .	1	267	24	....	61	112	3	....
Consumers .	2	752	34	.	72	468	16	....
Housing .	3	55	138	...	208	..	...	....
Industrial ..	4	996	73	6	447	36	19	5

Service Co-operatives

The service co-operatives render agricultural services such as providing loans for raising agricultural crops, undertake supply of better seeds, improved implements, manures and fertilizers and make available insecticides, fungicides, etc. By the end of June 1971, there were in the district, two service co-operatives, the first to be established being Shri Gogla Service Co-operative Society Ltd. Diu, registered on April 17, 1963. These societies had a total membership of 528 and a share capital of Rs. 25,000·00. These societies have played a vital role in holding the price line and have sold consumer goods to the tune of Rs. 8,59,000·00 during the year 1970-71.

The following table gives detailed statistical information in respect of service co-operatives in the district :

TABLE No. 1.—STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICE CO-OPERATIVES IN DIU DISTRICT

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	Coverage of villages and population				Capital		Agriculture loan				Business operation				Profit	
	No. of Societies	Villages covered	No. of members	Population	Members	Government	No. of societies	Loan advanced	Loan outstanding	Overdues	No. of societies	Sale of agri. requisites	No. of societies	Sale of consumer goods	No. of societies	Amount.
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1963-64 .	1	4	159	795	11	7					...	..	1	78	1	1
1964-65	2	4	350	1,100	12	7					...	. .	2	98	2	1
1965-66 .	2	4	399	1,995	14	7	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	572	2	7
1966-67	2	4	432	2,160	15	7					1	3	2	481	2	3
1967-68 ..	2	4	442	2,210	15	7			. .		.		2	652	2	5
1968-69	2	4	451	2,255	15	7					.		2	634	2	5
1969-70	2	4	474	2,370	14	12					1	5	2	745	2	8
1970-71	2	6	528	23,909	14	11					1	6	2	859	.	.

Consumers Co-operatives

The consumers' co-operative societies have been established with a view to supplying consumer goods to the public at reasonable rates. By the end of June 1971, there were in the district, two consumers' co-operatives of which one was an urban co-operative society viz. Shri Diu Sahakari Bhandar Ltd. which was the first of its type to be registered at Diu on September 24, 1963. By the end of June 1971, the total membership of this society stood at 752 and it had a share capital of Rs. 35,000·00. During the year 1970-71, its total turnover was to the tune of Rs. 10,22,000 00. The detailed information in respect of these co-operative societies is given in the statement that follows :

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	No of societies	No of members	Share capital		Total	Business operation		Profit		Loss	
			Government	Members		Purchases	Sales	No of societies	Amount	No of societies	Amount
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1965-66 ..	1	318	5	15	20	463	456	1	7	...	...
1966-67 .	1	603	5	20	25	442	467	1	5	....	....
1967-68 .	1	628	5	21	26	12	16	...	....	1	1
1968-69 ..	2	711	5	24	29	704	725	2	10	...	.
1969-70 ..	2	746	11	23	34	901	926	2	11	.	...
1970-71	2	752	11	24	35	1 004	1,022	2	16	...	..
Type of society during the year 1970-71 :											
Wholesale consumers .	1	648	10	20	30	814	828	1	12		....
Urban consumers .	1	104	1	4	5	190	194	1	4	..	

Fisheries Societies

Fisher-folk form the poorer section of the society and it is not possible for them to improve their position unless they unite. The only way to ameliorate their economic conditions was to make them unite and form a co-operative society with a view to providing fishing boats, other fishing requisites and financial assistance. The Vanakbara Matsyodyog Sarvodaya Sahakari Mandali Ltd. was established at Vanakbara in 1962-63. It had a membership of 267 and a share capital of

Rs. 1,12,000·00 by the end of June 1973. The following statement indicates the progress made by this society from 1963-64 to 1970-71 :

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	No. of members	Share capital		Working capital	Loans		Sales	Profit	Loss
		Members	Government		Advanced	Outstanding			
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64 ..	94	5	4	9	..	.		.	.
1964-65 ..	114	7	4	11	17		11	7	
1965-66 ..	181	11	4	23	20	10		2	
1966-67 .	187	11	6	26	.	.			19
1967-68	190	12	9	32		.	.	2	
1968-69 .	217	13	9	62	.	4	323	.	.
1969-70 .	254	17	9	62	.	8	156	5	
1970-71 ..	267	15	9	61		.	112	3	

Housing Societies

In all the developing towns, housing problem has become acute, with Diu being no exception. The housing co-operatives envisage to provide houses and tenements to members. The first co-operative housing society *viz.* the Bhuteshwar Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. was registered at Diu on January 1, 1964. By the end of June 1971, there were in the district three co-operative housing societies with a membership of 55 and a share capital of Rs. 1,38,000·00.

Industrial Co-operatives

By the end of June 1971, there were functioning in the district, four industrial co-operatives. The first industrial co-operative society was registered at Diu on June 27, 1963, and is known as the Shri Fudam Salt Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd. Of the remaining three, two are societies of salt manufacturers. By the end of June 1971, these societies had a total membership of 996 and a share capital of Rs. 72,000·00. The following statement gives details regarding the functioning of these societies from 1965 to 1971 :

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	No. of societies	No. of members	Share capital		Working capital	Sales	Profit	Loss
			Members	Govt				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1965 .	4	990	60	25	240	....	...	....
1966 ..	4	990	60	....	225	2	37	...
1967 ..	4	980	60	..	350	9	..	.
1968 ..	4	996	72	..	440	78	..	80
1969 ..	4	995	73	...	396	26	.	58
1970 ..	4	996	71	...	463	57	...	46
1971 ..	4	996	72	....	447	36	18	5

Labour Contract Co-operatives

A labour contract society was registered at Diu on October 19,1965, and is known as the Diu Majdoor Kamgar Sahakari Mandali Ltd. It has a membership of 74 and a share capital of Rs. 2,540·00.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

A small savings scheme has been introduced by the Government mainly with a view to mobilising public savings and raising funds for financing development projects. The scheme envisages to encourage the habit of thrift among the people. There are six post office savings banks in the district.

The following statement gives the number of savings bank accounts and the total amount deposited against these accounts from 1970-71 to 1972-73, in the post office savings banks :

Post Office	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
Diu ..	70	19,103·35	64	15,443·59	63	15,211·56
Diu Zampa ..	184	9,34,218·03	189	9,46,609·58	206	9,84,860·58
Ghoghla ..	112	1,45,443·08	113	1,37,874·10	109	1,20,607·50
Vanakbara ..	26	5,043·60	28	6,085·15	25	4,810·30
Total ..	392	11,03,808·06	394	11,06,012·42	403	11,25,489·94

INSURANCE

There were three agents carrying insurance business in the district of Diu by the end of February, 1974. The following statement gives the total business done in the district by the Life Insurance Corporation from 1962-63 to 1972-73 :

Year	Proposed		Completed	
	No. of proposals	Sum proposed	No. of policies	Sum assured
1962-63	34	1,85,000	31	1,70,000
1963-64	15	66,000	15	66,000
1964-65	33	2,00,000	32	1,90,000
1965-66	14	1,10,000	14	1,10,500
1966-67	15	71,000	13	71,000
1967-68	11	1,07,000	11	1,07,000
1968-69	14	1,04,000	14	1,04,000
1969-70	12	75,500	12	75,500
1970-71	35	4,30,000	32	4,12,000
1971-72	74	15,60,000	70	15,06,000
1972-73	13	1,65,000	13	1,65,000
Total ..	270	30,73,500	257	29,77,000

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

Under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, loans are granted to cultivators holding arable lands in the district. It was only during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 that financial assistance to agriculturists was granted under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. In 1967-68 and 1968-69, loans granted to the needy cultivators was to the tune of Rs. 3,024·00 and Rs. 3,500·00 respectively.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

The local government grants loans and subsidies to artisans and their co-operatives for the purpose of running small-scale and cottage industries. The managerial subsidy granted to the industrial co-operative societies in the district was Rs. 960·00 during the year 1971-72.

The following statement shows the amount of power subsidy granted by the Government to small-scale industries in the district from 1969-70 to 1972-73 :

Year	Number of units	Amount
		Rs.
1969–70	4	368·00
1970–71	5	1,110·00
1971–72	5	521·00
1972–73	4	286·00
Total	18	2,285·00

FINANCIAL AID TO FISHERIES

The district of Diu has coastline admeasuring 21 kilometres and fishing has naturally become an important occupation of the people of the district. The Government have given technical and financial assistance to some fishermen from Diu, for the construction of a 36 feet trawler. Four 36 feet and four 32 feet boats are being constructed by the Directorate of Fisheries for allotment to fishermen, their co-operative societies and for departmental operations. The Fisheries Co-operative Society known as the Vanakbara Sarvodaya Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Diu, has received a contribution amounting to Rs. 8,550·00 from the Government towards the share capital, as on 31st March 1969.

The following statement gives the amount disbursed to the fishermen of the district by the Government by way of loans and subsidy from 1963-64 to 1971-72 :

Year	Loans Rs.	Subsidy Rs.
1963–64	56,860·00	53,960·00
1964–65	58,375·00	58,375·00
1965–66	58,750·00	58,750·00
1966–67	31,700·00	31,700·00
1967–68	6,425·00	6,425·00
1968–69	....	....
1969–70	....	....
1970–71	69,680·00	61,747·40
1971–72	1,41,411·04	1,05,128·84
Total ..	4,23,201·04	3,76,086·24

Loans and subsidy were provided for the purchase of hulls in 1963-64 to the extent of Rs. 22,575·00 and Rs. 7,425·00 respectively. Similarly in the year 1964-65, subsidy to the tune of Rs. 5,000·00 was granted. During the year 1965-66, the fishermen were provided loans amounting to Rs. 12,000·00 as well as Rs. 7,961·00 by way of subsidy.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Extent of Employment

According to the Census of 1961, trade and commerce provided livelihood to 424 persons including 240 males and 184 females. The 1971 Census reveals that 518 persons including 392 males and 126 females were engaged in trade and commerce.

PEDLARS AND HAWKERS

Pedlars and hawkers even now play a fairly significant role in the district trade. There were by 1972-73, eight pedlars and hawkers in the district. They belonged to different castes such as Koli, Bhoi and Koja. They carry their goods in hand-carts from place to place in fair weather. Sometimes they move on foot carrying their goods on their shoulders. Transactions usually take place on cash basis. They sell fruits, vegetables, pan, cigarettes, gram, groundnuts, etc. They purchase their merchandise from the neighbouring towns or sometimes from local markets.

FAIRS

Fairs are associated with important deities and religious festivals. A number of fairs and religious celebrations are held in the district of Diu. These fairs provide a temporary common market place for persons

attending them. A number of articles for daily use brought by sellers are offered for sale. Generally, fairs in the district last for a day or two. However, a special mention may be made of two fairs, viz. those of the Church of Fate and Anand Fair which last for about 15 days and 9 days, respectively.

The Church of Fate Fair is held in October/November and is attended by 1,500 persons approximately. About 10 traders exhibit their articles, such as plastic materials, glassware, cups, petromax, clothes, soaps, electric cookers etc. The maximum and minimum volume of turnover amounts to Rs. 5,000·00 and Rs. 2,000·00 respectively.

The Anand Fair is held in November and about 1,000 people participate in the fair. Miscellaneous hosiery articles are sold at the fair to the tune of Rs. 500·00 approximately.

* * *

CHAPTER 7—COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

In the district of Diu, 4 villages out of 5, namely those of Fudam, Bhucharvada, Vanakbara and Ghoghla have been connected with *pucca* roads while the village of Simbor, which is inhabited for only a part of the year, is connected by a *kuchcha* road.

The following statement gives the districtwise length of roads by type of surface as on 31st March 1972 :

(In kilometres)

Diu District	Type of Surface			
	Black-topped or bituminous	Cement concrete	Water-bound macadam/ laterite	Total
District of Diu	23	3	17	43
(1) Extra Municipal Roads ..	22	..	10	32
(*i*) National roads ..	2	...	....	2
(*ii*) Major district/district roads	19	....	....	19
(*iii*) Village roads ..	1	..	10	11
(2) Municipal roads ..	1	3	7	11

As has been stated already, 4 out of 5 villages in the district have been connected by *pucca* roads. The following roads are under the management of the Panchayat ·

Serial No.	Name of the road	Type	Length (km)
1	Road from Primary School to Church at Fudam.	Black-topped	0·7
2	Dhobi Falia to Soldawadde at Ghoghla	Macadam ..	0·7

Road Transport

The following statement gives the number of pedal cycles and bullock carts in use in the district of Diu from 1968-69 to 1971-72, along with taxes levied :

Year	Cycles and taxes levied						Bullock carts and taxes levied	
	Private cycles		Cycles for hire		Total			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1968-69 ..	308	775	24	108	332	883	72	220
1969-70 .	367	956	23	127	390	1,083	75	232
1970-71 ..	564	1,365	29	121	593	1,486	68	105
1971-72 .	444	1,036	7	14	451	1,050	67	201

Bullock carts are mainly used for agricultural purposes in the district.

PORTS

There is one port in the district of Diu, located at Diu proper. Like all other ports in the territory it is looked after by the Captain of Ports.

Diu Port

Diu is an island on the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay located at a distance of about 141 km. (150 miles) from Bombay by sea, at latitude 20° 42′ N and 70° 58′ E, between the ports of Veraval and Nawadundar of the Gujarat State. Diu is cut off from the mainland as it has a creek all around the island that meets the sea at both ends. The anchorage is about half a mile from the headland of Diu. The northern creek is a solitary one with a water depth of 12 to 15 feet at its centre. There is a bar across the mouth of the creek which dries at low tide. There exists a small jetty that provides berthing facilities. Only one vessel can berth at this jetty during high tide, for loading and unloading purposes. Most of the vessels anchor in the middle of the creek, 20 per cent of the cargo being loaded, unloaded along the side of the jetty and the remaining 80 per cent at the anchorage point.

The port is visited by sailing vessels and fishing boats. Imports at this port consist of gunny bags, wood, foodgrains, grocery, oil, vegetables, cement, bamboos, liquor, etc. The total imports during the year 1970-71 was to the tune of 910·091 metric tons and 12,040 litres of liquor. The main items of export are dry fish, salt, liquor, etc. The total export during the year was 9,391·327 metric tons and 21,387 litres of liquor.

TOURIST FACILITIES

The district of Diu has many places of historical and tourist interest, which attract a large number of tourists. The boarding and lodging facilities are provided by the Government as well as private agencies.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

In the district of Diu there are 4 sub-offices, 3 combined offices and 2 branch offices. The sub-offices are located at Diu, Diu Zampa (T.S.O.), Ghoghla and Vanakbara ; the combined offices at Diu, Ghoghla and Vanakbara (Phonocum) and the branch offices at Fudam and Bhucharvada. There are 6 post office savings banks.

The following statement gives the number of post offices per hundred square kilometres for the district of Diu as per the Census of 1971 :

Rural area in kilometres squared	30
Number of post offices	4
Number of post offices per hundred square kilometres.	13·33

Telegraph Facilities

Three sub-offices, one each at Diu, Ghoghla and Vanakbara, extend telegraph facilities to the district of Diu. These offices were established on 21st December, 1961 and are working under the control of Superintendent of Post Offices, Junagadh Division.

COMMUNITY LISTENING RADIO SETS

The scheme of Community Listening Radio Sets was made applicable to Diu in 1967 though it was introduced in the territory as early as 1963. In April 1967, Community Listening Radio Sets were installed in the villages of Bhucharvada, Vanakbara, Ghoghla and Fudam.

BROADCASTING LICENCES

The following statement shows the number and type of broadcasting licences issued in the district during the year 1972-73 :

1. Domestic	2,740
2. Concessional—	
(*a*) Community	1
(*b*) Schools	....
(*c*) Cheap radios	59
3. Commercial	12
4. Demonstration	5
Total ..	2,817

* * *

CHAPTER 8—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

INTRODUCTION

As the district of Diu is not an industrially advanced district, agriculture still continues to dominate the economic field. Banking, trade and commerce have also not made much headway in the district. All these economic activities have already been described in the preceding chapters. However, the entire economic activity in the district is not covered by these chapters and a number of means of livelihood of the people which can be termed as miscellaneous occupations remains to be dealt with. These occupations have been termed miscellaneous because there is no uniform pattern in regard to their nature, operation, economic structure, etc. These occupations cater to the daily needs of the people and essentially provide services required by the societies.

BAKERIES

Bakery products provide cheap and substantial food to the people in general and have become popular to the district population. As on 31st March, 1972 there was only one bakery in the district of Diu which was engaged in the manufacture of bread and biscuits. It had a monthly productivity capacity of 2,400 kg. The fixed capital investment of the unit stood at Rs. 8,000·00. It had utilised an amount of Rs. 5,000·00 towards working capital. The unit provided employment to five persons.

BARBERS

The barber is met with in each of the villages. It is a hereditary occupation. Nowadays the barber establishes a hair cutting saloon on his own which is usually manned by a single person. However, a few of the barbers even now serve their customers at their homes.

BICYCLE SHOPS

The bicycle provides the only mode of transport that is within the reach of the common man. During the year 1971-72, there were in the district 370 bicycles, of which 341 were private and 29 were for hire.

CINEMA HOUSES

There is one temporary cinema house in the district with 360 seats. It exhibited 34 film shows during the year 1972-73. The total number of shows performed in this theatre came to 391 of which 230 were day shows and 161 night shows. The advantage of day shows was taken

by 19,751 persons while that of night shows was taken by 14,373 persons. The total income realised by the theatre by the sale of 34,108 tickets came to Rs. 24,989·00. The total entertainment tax collected by the Government was Rs. 4,531·00.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The occupation of domestic servants does not require any education and as such it provides employment facilities to the illiterate masses. Families belonging to the higher income group usually employ domestic servants, either on full-time or part-time basis. The servants employed on part-time basis were required to do specific jobs such as cleaning utensils, washing clothes, etc.

ICE-CANDIES AND ICE-CREAM

In the district of Diu there were two units engaged in the manufacture of ice-candies as on 31st March 1972. One of these units also undertook the manufacture of ice-cream. Both these units were located at Diu. The total fixed capital investment of both these units put together came to Rs. 26,000·00 with an average of Rs. 13,000·00 per unit. Both the units required an amount of Rs. 14,000·00 for working capital. This placed the average working capital of a single unit at Rs. 7,000·00. With a per unit average of two, these units provided employment to four persons.

LODGING AND BOARDING HOUSES

The district had one lodging house and an inn during the year 1971. These establishments had a total bed strength of 32 and provided employment to six persons.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In 1963, in the district of Diu, there were 227 regular employees of the Government, inclusive of 13 gazetted and 214 non-gazetted employees. As on 31st March, 1972, the total number had increased to 336 inclusive of seven gazetted and 329 non-gazetted employees. The ratio of non-gazetted employees per gazetted officer was more than 16 in 1963, whereas in 1972 the ratio of non-gazetted employees per gazetted officer was 47. The ratio of the total Government servants in the district to that of the Union Territory as a whole worked out to 2·19 per cent, which was 1·19 per cent in respect of gazetted employees and 2·22 per cent in respect of non-gazetted employees. The total number of Government servants in the district represented 2·19 per cent to the total number of Government servants of the Union Territory as a whole, as against the total population which was 2·79 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Besides those occupations which have been described so far, there are a number of miscellaneous occupations which provide avenues of employment to a large section of the population. They include tailoring, washermen, fruit, vegetable and fish vendors, goldsmiths, pan-bidi sellers, etc.

* * *

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

The preceding chapters are devoted to the description of principle sectors of the district economy such as agriculture and irrigation, industries, banking, trade and commerce, communications and miscellaneous occupations. These chapters describe the sectors of economy as they stand. In the present chapter is contemplated the study of livelihood pattern and different economic sectors and the development plans of the district.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

As per the censuses of 1961 and 1971, the population of the district has been economically classified into two categories such as workers and non-workers. Workers are further sub-divided into nine different groups such as cultivators ; agricultural labourers ; livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities ; mining and quarrying ; construction ; manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs ; trade and commerce ; transport, storage and communications ; and other services. Of the total population of 14,280, including 6,058 males and 8,222 females as many as 4,334 including 2,567 males and 1,767 females representing 30·35 per cent, are classified as workers as per the Census of 1961. Of the total workers, 1,702 (811 males and 891 females) that is 39·27 per cent have been enumerated as cultivators. Only 12·53 per cent of the total workers numbering 543 persons (113 males and 430 females) are enumerated as agricultural labourers. Mining and quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities account for only 242 persons (227 males and 15 females) representing 5·58 per cent of the total workers. Since mining and quarrying is negligible, all these three categories among workers can be grouped among agricultural activities. Thus the total number of persons engaged in agricultural activities comes to 2,487 (1,151 males and 1,336 females) representing 57·38 per cent of the total workers. It is followed by transport, storage and communications which account for 513 persons (439 males and 74 females) representing 11·84 per cent ; trade and commerce account for 424 persons (240 males and 184 females) representing 9·78 per cent ; construction activities account for 243 persons (215 males and 28 females) representing 5·61 per cent ; and manufacturing, including household industry account

for 171 (161 males and 10 females) representing 3·95 per cent. The remaining 496 persons (361 males and 135 females) among workers, representing 11·44 per cent were engaged in other services.

The following table gives the urban and rural break-up of the workers in the district in the year 1961 :

TABLE No. 1.—NUMBER OF WORKERS CATEGORYWISE, DIU DISTRICT, 1961.

Category	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total workers .	4,334	2,567	1,767	3,434	1,895	1,539	900	672	228
Cultivators ..	1,702	811	891	1,582	758	824	120	53	67
Agricultural labourers..	543	113	430	424	88	336	119	25	94
Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and Plantations, orchards and allied activities.	242	227	15	232	220	12	10	7	3
Manufacturing including household industry.	171	161	10	77	69	8	94	92	2
Construction ..	243	215	28	134	112	22	109	103	6
Trade and commerce ..	424	240	184	259	83	176	165	157	8
Transport, storage and communications.	513	439	74	471	403	68	42	36	6
Other services ..	496	361	135	255	162	93	241	199	42

Of the total population of 23,912 including 10,782 males and 13,130 females of the district of Diu as per the census of 1971, as many as 5,679 including 4,380 males and 1,299 females have been enumerated as workers. It gives a percentage of 23·75 per cent. The first three categories among workers may be grouped under agricultural activities. Thus the total number of workers engaged in agricultural and allied activities would come to 2,785 (2,249 males and 536 females). It clearly brings out that as many as 49·04 per cent of workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Agriculture is followed by transport, storage and communications numbering 751 persons (485 males and 266 females), representing 13·22 per cent of the total number of workers. Trade and commerce account for 518 persons (392 males and 126 females) representing 9·12 per cent of the total workers. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs account for 511 persons (336 males and

175 females) representing 9·00 per cent. Construction activities which provided employment to 354 persons (277 males and 77 females) follows with a percentage of 2·59 to the total workers. The remaining 613 persons (502 males and 111 females) among workers were engaged in other services not specified so far. They represented 10·80 per cent of the total workers. The following table gives urban and rural break-up of the occupational classification of the district of Diu in the year 1971 :

TABLE No. 2.—NUMBER OF WORKERS CATEGORYWISE, DIU DISTRICT, 1971

Category	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total workers .	5,679	4,380	1,299	4,332	3,365	967	1,347	1,015	332
Cultivation .	1,029	807	222	965	770	195	64	37	27
Agricultural labourers..	557	249	308	538	246	292	19	3	16
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities	1,199	1,193	6	1,178	1,176	2	21	17	4
Mining and quarrying..	147	139	8	129	123	6	18	16	2
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :									
(a) Household industry .	426	271	155	262	126	136	164	145	19
(b) Other than household industry.	85	65	20	27	25	2	58	40	18
Construction ..	354	277	77	153	99	54	201	178	23
Trade and commerce	518	392	126	253	158	95	265	234	31
Transport, storage and communications.	751	485	266	612	445	167	139	40	99
Other services ..	613	502	111	215	197	18	398	305	93

It may be noted here that the comparison between the data of the two censuses of 1961 and 1971 is not possible in view of the fact that the definition of workers has been changed for 1971 census as to what it was during the 1961 census and that the classification of workers has also been changed.

POPULATION

The population of the district as per the Census of 1971 stands at 23,912 covering an area of 40 square kilometres. The population of the district which was 14,614 as per the census of 1900 has risen to 23,912 that is by 63·62 per cent during the period 1900-71. The details regarding population trends are available in Chapter 3—People.

INDUSTRIES

Prior to the liberation of the territory, power supply to the district was very scanty. Now power is supplied to the district from the neighbouring State of Gujarat. The consumption of electricity in the district which was 2·88 lakh KWH in 1967-68, has risen to 3·78 lakh KWH by 1970-71. It represents an increase of 31·25 per cent. Of this, the consumption of electricity for industrial purposes was 0·60 lakh KWH in 1967-68. It rose to 1·115 lakh KWH showing an increase of 92·22 per cent. There was not a single large-scale industrial unit in the district as on March 31, 1972. There were in the district only 8 small-scale industrial units, 5 engaged in the manufacture of ivory and tortoise shell products, two in the manufacture of salt and one was a saw mill. The salt produced in the district of Diu is white and better than the varieties produced in Goa and Daman. The salt pans in the district of Diu are located at Ghoghla, Vanakbara and Fudam and the total area covered is not more than two hectares. In 1958, there were only two producers and they employed 28 workers. The production during the year was to the tune of 348 tons. In 1968, there were five salt producers who provided employment to 261 workers. The production of salt during the year was put at 9,055 metric tons. In 1969, there were four producers. They provided employment to 148 persons and their output was put at 8,014 tons valued at Rs. 77,594·00. Thus it would be noticed that the number of producers has increased in 1969 as compared to 1958. The number of workers have also increased manifold, as also production of salt. However, it may be noted here that appreciable increase in the production is not possible in view of the small areas available in the district.

AGRICULTURE

Area under cultivation in the district of Diu has almost remained constant. The principal crops grown are *bajra* and wheat besides pulses and inferior millets, coconut and other fruits.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The work of implementing the community development programme in the district is entrusted to the Block Development Officer. The district consists of one community development block comprising of 5 villages.

The following table gives in brief the cumulative achievements under the Community Development Programme in respect of the Block during the year 1972-73 :

TABLE No. 3.—TABLE SHOWING THE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME DURING THE YEAR 1972-73

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Total
1	2	3	4
	I. AGRICULTURE		
	A. *Distribution of improved seeds* :		
1	Wheat	Kg	800
2	Other cereals	Kg	600
3	Vegetable seeds	Kg	4
	B. *Distribution of fertilizers* :		
4	Urea	Kg	1,800
5	Other chemical fertilizers	Kg	1,600
	C. *Agriculture demonstrations* :		
6	Composite demonstrations	No	5
	D. *Other items* :		
7	Chemical pesticides distributed ..	Kg	215
8	Compost pits, newly dug . .	No.	12
9	Compost pits, filled	No.	13
10	Fruit trees planted	No.	733
11	Area under vegetables	Ha	18
12	Area under wheat .. .	Ha.	10
	II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		
13	Animals castrated	No.	8
14	Animals treated	No	316
	III. IRRIGATION		
15	Tanks constructed..	No.	2
16	Wells constructed	No.	9
17	Wells repaired	No.	9
18	Electric motor pump sets installed ..	No.	15
19	Diesel pump sets installed	No.	9

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Total
1	2	3	4
	IV. HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION		
20	Drinking water wells constructed ..	No.	12
21	Soakage pits constructed	No.	14
22	Smokeless chullahs installed	No	6
23	Hand pump sets installed	No.	31

WAGE TRENDS

Agriculture dominates as an economic activity in the district of Diu. The wages paid to agricultural labourers of the district are slightly more than those paid to the agricultural labourers in the district of Daman while less than those paid for the same work in the district of Goa. In respect of the district of Diu, it has been noticed that agricultural wages have remained more or less steady. The following statement gives details regarding average daily wages paid to agricultural labourers in the district of Diu, categorywise :

Type of work	1966	
	Males	Females
Cereals and Pulses Plantation :		
Reaping	2·00	1·50
Harvesting	2·00	1·50
Thrashing	2·00	1·50
Ploughing	2·00	1·50
Wetting	2·00	1·50
Weeding	..	1·50
Watering	2·00	1 50
Hoeing	2·00	1·50
Sowing	2·00	1·50
Coconut Plantation :		
Digging	2·00	..
Opening trenches and manuring ..	2·00	..
Watering	2·00	1·50
Coconut plucking	2·00	..
Toddy tappers	2·00	..

STATE PLANS

The liberation of the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu came by the end of December 1961 in the midst of the Third Five-Year Plan of the country. Details regarding the Fifth Plan in the territory are given in the chapter for the district of Goa. However, in what follows, is given the brief description of the schemes implemented in Diu.

The Diu Jilha Sahakari Bhandar Ltd. was registered on March 24, 1963. During the initial stages of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, its membership stood at 637 and it had a paid up capital of Rs. 25,480. Its turnover then was to the extent of Rs. 6,33,000·00. By the end of the first three years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the share capital of the store had gone up to Rs. 39,430·00 and the turnover to Rs. 8,04,000·00. The store had a cumulative profit of Rs. 10,931 and had created reserve and other funds out of its own profits of Rs. 43,071·00 by the end of June 1972. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan repairs were carried out to the jetty at Diu. During the Plan, extensive repairs to the passenger launch already owned by the River Navigation Department would be carried out with a view to facilitating passenger traffic between Diu and Ghoghla.

With a view to attracting tourists, beach material had been provided for the beaches at Diu. The changing rooms at Nagoa beach in Diu are being converted into a cafetaria. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to construct restaurants at Diu. Picnic centres would also be developed. Electrification of the beach would also be undertaken.

At present, there is only one water supply scheme that supplies water to Diu proper. During the Fourth Plan, four urban and rural water supply schemes have been completed with a view to supplying and augmenting water supply to Vanakbara, Ghoghla, Dangarwadi and Malala.

* * *

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district of Diu is a territory situated on the western coast of the lian continent. The Indian Ocean delimits it on the east, south and st and the Gujarat State on the north.

In the district of Diu, the taluka of Diu comprises the entire district the forts, and adjacent villages or *Freguesias*. The Governor of the trict of Diu was subordinated to the Governor-General of Goa. The strict Council assisted the Governor in his work. It was composed of e officials and three elected members

The district of Diu comprises five revenue villages and one town ving a total population of 23,912 out of which 6,214 is urban and ,698 is rural as per the Census of 1971. It gives the percentage of '9 to the total population of Goa, Daman and Diu put together

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It was only in the middle of the 16th century that the Portuguese, der the Viceroy D. Nuno da Cunha, succeeded in obtaining a foot-ld on the island of Diu When Bahadur Shah, Sultan of Gujarat, was acked by the Mughal Emperor Humayun, he concluded a defensive iance with the Portuguese allowing them to construct in 1535, a fort-is on the island and to garrison it with their own troops. Subsequently, tempts were made by the Sultan of Gujarat in 1536, 1545 and 1546 drive the Portuguese out from the Fort of Diu, which proved fruit-s, and eventually established the Portuguese rule in the island of u.

With the country becoming Independent in 1947, the struggle for edom from colonial domination gained momentum in this Portuguese cket and the territory was finally liberated on 19th December 1961, ding the oppressive foreign rule of 450 years along with district of a and Daman.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF DIU

The district comprises an area of 40 square kilometres and has only e taluka. The Administration is under the Civil Administrator of u who is entrusted with the General Administration of Diu island ich includes departmental functions under Education, Election, Civil

Supplies, Law and Order, Community Development etc. This office is also required to co-ordinate the works pertaining to the Public Works Department, Health, Ports and Fisheries etc.

During the year 1973-74, an amount of Rs. 19,19,043·00 was sanctioned for undertaking major construction works in the district. It includes the construction of seashore retaining wall-*cum*-approach road to Ghoghla, construction of school buildings at Fudam, Ghoghla, Vanakbara, Bucharwada and Gandhipara. The other major works are of remodelling of Government hospital and of the water supply scheme to Fudam, Malala and other villages. Similarly an amount of Rs. 3,04,967·00 was sanctioned for electrification work in the district including that of installation of street lights and erection of transformer at Government hospital Diu. Under the Village Housing Project Scheme an amount of Rs. 1,00.000·00 was sanctioned during the year 1973-74 of which an amount of Rs. 60,000·00 was disbursed for construction and improvement of houses under the said scheme benefiting 47 families. Under the Community Development Programme loans and subsidy to the tune of Rs. 46,500·00 have been sanctioned during the year 1973-74 for work animal, minor irrigation etc.

* * *

CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

In what follows is described in brief the functioning of the Government departments which are entrusted with the administration and collection of taxes which form the major sources of revenue of the Government.

DIRECTORATE OF LAND SURVEY

All the 6 villages of the district of Diu have been cadastrally surveyed and the work of writing the records of Rights is in progress.

For proper implementation of tenancy laws and execution of Land Reforms in the district, the Goa, Daman and Diu (Abolition of Proprietorship of Lands in Diu) Act, 1971, was enacted by the Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly and brought into force with effect from March 20, 1971. For details Chapter 11—Revenue Administration, Goa district, may be referred.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

A subordinate office of the Registration and Notary Services in the district was established simultaneously with the Daman office in 1966 under the charge of the Public Prosecutor. The Office is entrusted with the services of land registration notaries, civil registration and the criminal records. The subordinate office also dealt with the registration of births and deaths before the implementation of the Birth and Death Act, 1971.

During the year 1968, 3 deeds, 1 will and 11 certified copies were registered with the sub-office. In the same year, 803 births, 243 deaths and 318 marriages were also registered with the office. Of the births, deaths and marriages registered with the sub-office, only 1,312 certificates were issued.

DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT

Prior to January 1, 1965, the work connected with motor vehicles and motor driving licences in Diu was entrusted to the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Diu. On January 1, 1965, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, was made applicable to the district of Diu A sub-office has been created and the actual work of the department was assigned to the Civil Administrator, Diu. He is declared as registering and licensing authority and the duties of the collection of taxes on motor vehicles were assigned to him. He has also been delegated powers to grant temporary permits for transport vehicles

In pursuance of the reciprocal transport agreement concluded by the Administration of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with Gujarat State Goverament, a certain number of goods vehicles of both the States are plying between Diu and Gujarat on single point taxation, on reciprocal basis. Inter-State bus services are being operated by the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation between Diu and Gujarat. The income of the department for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 14,495·00.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1974 was enforced in the district with effect from October 1, 1974, superseding the earlier Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1965. Another Act, called the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1974, along with the rules framed thereunder is also being enforced with effect from March 1, 1975. It is expected that both these Acts will bring additional income to the Government.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

There was in the district one Excise Inspector, and ten guards by the end of 1970. The Excise Inspector is the Administrative and Executive Head for the purpose of Excise matters in the district. The office comes under the overall control of the Commissioner of Excise, Excise Department at Panaji.

The following statement gives the number of licences issued to various distilleries and other units during the year 1969-70 :

Name of the firm	No. of licences issued
Manufacture of liquor	1
Manufacture of medicinal/toilet preparations ..	1
Wholesale of country liquor	1
Wholesale of I.M.F.L./Imported liquor ..	5
Wholesale of denatured spirit/restified spirit .	1
Retail sale of I.M.F.L.	6
Retail sale of country liquor	22
Retail sale of denatured spirit/rectified spirit ..	5
Toddy shops	1
Bonded warehouses for storing unduty paid liquor ..	6
Retail/wholesale of spirituous preparations such as French polish, thinner, varnish.	1
No. of trees (coconut, cajuri and tad) tapped ..	2,043
Permits issued for import of I.M.F.L./denatured spirit/rectified spirit from the rest of India into this Territory.	24
Number of cases detected under the excise duty Act, 1964 and the rules made thereunder.	8

The following statement gives the figures of collection of Excise duty in the district of Diu from 1964-65 to 1969-70 :

Year	Receipt in rupees
December 1964 to March 1965	48,703·00
1965-66	1,77,761·00
1966-67	1.97.681·00
1967-68	2,40,910·00
1968-69	3,14,289·00
1969-70	4,40,969·00

The following statement gives information about the number of shops licensed to sell liquors in the district from 1969-70 to 1971-72 :

Year		Toody shop	Tavernas	Bars	Total
1969-70	..	1	23	6	30
1970-71	...	1	?3	6	30
1971-72	...	1	23	6	30

SALES TAX OFFICE

To implement and enforce the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, in the district of Diu, the Sales Tax Office, Diu ward has been created with effect from November 1, 1964. It is under the charge of an Assistant Sales Tax Officer The office comes under the overall control of the Sales Tax Department at Panaji. The functions of the same office at Diu are as follows :

(1) To implement the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964 and of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, and of Rules made under both the Acts.

(2) To make survey, inspections and verifications of accounts in order to bring under the Registration the dealers who are liable to pay tax and to prevent tax evasion

(3) To watch the filing of quarterly returns of sales and regular payments of tax dues.

(4) To supply to the registered dealers the statutory forms required under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act and the Central Sales Tax Act and Rules made thereunder.

(5) To make assessment of the dealers under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964, and under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

(6) To watch the payment of tax assessed and to issue recovery certificates when the dues fall in arrears.

Levy and rates of tax are uniformly applied throughout the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Since the application of the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964, the number of registered dealers and revenue receipts have increased considerably in the district of Diu.

The following statement gives information in respect of the number of registered dealers and total tax collected in the district during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

Year	Number of registered dealers		Total tax collected	
	Under Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964	Under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Under Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964	Under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
			Rs	Rs.
1973-74 .	82	59	2,64,461·00	934
1974-75 ..	87	63	2,76,141·00	575

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CHAPTER 12—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Prior to the Liberation, the Police force in the district consisted of Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. They were posted in the 5 police stations located in the district. However, there was no fixed strength of police force as their postings and transfers were effected according to the necessities and exigencies of services.

At present, the Deputy Superintendent of Police looks after the police administration in the district. He is assisted in his work by one Police-Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, 13 Head Constables and 63 Police Constables. Besides one Police Sub-Inspector and 2 Police Constables are attached to the C.I.D. branch, whereas 2 wireless operators are attached to wireless section with their headquarters located at Diu.

At present twelve quarters provide accommodation for police personnel.

Sub-Jail-cum-Judicial Lock-up

Prior to Liberation, the district had one Central jail known as *Penitenciaria* of Diu under the control of the Director. At present, there is a sub-jail-*cum*-judicial lock up in the district under the control of the Assistant Public Prosecutor.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the sub-jail in the year 1974 :—

Number of prisoners at the beginning of the year	2
Arrived during the year	18
Discharged from all sources	19
Remaining at the end of the year	1

The food for the under trials in the judicial lock-up is being supplied through local hotels after inviting tenders. The subsidy rates for the prisoners are Rs. 3·75 per prisoner per day

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Before the conquest of the district by the Portuguese, justice was administered through Panchayats according to the ancient traditions. With the advent of the Portuguese, the Portuguese system of judicial administration was introduced in the district.[1]

[1] For details, section on Goa may kindly be seen.

By the Decree of 14th November 1878, the Judicial Organisation in Diu was reorganised. According to the law of April 1874, 'Juizes Ordinarios' were created at Diu and Nagar Haveli and the system of 'Julgados' was discontinued. The judge of 'Julgado Municipal' of Diu had the power to judge at '1*a* instancia' (First Class) all suits and crimes, which did not pertain to 'Juiz Especial'.

With the liberation of the district the administration of justice is vested in the Civil Judge, Junior Division, with headquarters at Diu.

The Judicial Magistrate's Court is presided over by a civil judge, who is delegated First Class magisterial powers. The Assistant Public Prosecutor is entrusted with the litigation work of the Government in the district.

For the purpose of motor accidents, litigation cases etc. the court comes under the jurisdiction of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Panaji (Goa district).

The following statement shows the general results of trial of criminal cases at the Subordinate Court, Junior Division, for the year 1972 :

Item	Number of criminal cases
Number of offences reported	1
Number of persons under trial	18
Number of persons convicted	1
Number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	17

* * *

CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

By 'Portaria' No. 306 dated June 4, 1918, a wing of the Public Works Department was established with a view to developing road communications connecting important villages to the town of Diu. The wing was placed under the overall control and supervision of the Director of Public Works Department with its headquarters located at Panaji in the Goa district. In fact, the wing played a limited role towards the development of public works in the district.

Soon after Liberation, one Sub-Divisional Office under the control of the Assistant Engineer, Works Division VII, was established with its headquarters located at Diu. It looks after the development works in the area and is entrusted with the work relating to roads, bridges, water supply, buildings, mechanical and electrical works and allied works in the district.

The sub-divisional office is entrusted with the immediate task of improving the existing surface of the roads, providing black-topped surface and widening of the roads. Various important projects such as the construction of Tad Bridge, its approach road, the construction of Tad road to Kesaria and other approach roads have been undertaken, incurring an approximate expenditure of Rs. 8,18,000 of which Rs 4,18,000 were met from the funds of the Gujarat Government and the remaining amount was met from the local Government funds. Similarly, the construction works of the roads from Ahmadpur-Mandvi to Ghoghla, Diu town to Tad; Tad to Vanakbara, Diu to Fudam *via* Naida Aerodrome road and other approach roads have been completed The development of these roads linked the district with Kodinar and Veraval, and facilitated quick transport communications with the neighbouring villages of the State of Gujarat.

Besides these works, the construction of works pertaining to road-*cum*-retaining wall at Ghoghla, jetty, lighthouse. Government rest-house, Government primary and high schools, and various other buildings of public importance is already completed.

As far as the distribution of water supply was concerned, the construction of water works at Vansaj and in the town of Diu, provided immense facilities to the people and relieved water scarcity problem in the district to a great extent.

ZONAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICE

A Zonal Agricultural office under the control of the Zonal Agricultural Officer, looks after the development of agriculture in the district. He is assisted in his work by the Extension Officer (Agriculture), Compost Development Officer and Agricultural Assistants. The Zonal Agricultural Officer works under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture, Panaji.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY DEPARTMENT

The work of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in the district is looked after by the Veterinary Officer. He is assisted in his work by a Veterinary Assistant and two attendants.

The following statement shows the work carried out by the Veterinary dispensaries from 1970-71 to 1971-72 :

		1970-71	1971-72
1.	Total number of cases treated	360	173
	(*a*) Contagious	5	..
	(*b*) Non-contagious	355	173
2.	Number of operations performed	1	3
	(*a*) Major	..	1
	(*b*) Minor	1	2
3.	Number of castrations performed	..	10
	(*a*) Cattle	..	10
	(*b*) Buffaloes	..	..
	(*c*) Others	..	..
4	Number of vaccinations performed	800	..
	(*a*) Ranikhet	800	..

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The co-operative movement in the district was started soon after Liberation. With a view to facilitating the formation of co-operative societies the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, was made applicable to the territory with slight modifications from December 18, 1962. The Co-operative Societies Rules framed under the aforesaid Act, were also enforced from January 1, 1963, with slight modifications to suit the local conditions

Since the inception of the co-operative movement in the year 1962, upto June 30, 1971, there were in all 13 co-operative societies.[1]

[1] For details Chapter 6-Banking Trade and Commerce, Diu, may kindly be seen.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

During the erstwhile Portuguese regime, the Municipal Power House looked after the power supply in the district. However, soon after Liberation, the municipal power house was taken over by the sectional office of the Electricity Department, under the control of the Junior Engineer who in turn is responsible to the Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Department with its headquarters located at Panaji. The total strength of the sectional office by the end of the year 1972-73 was 19

The power development scheme in the district was undertaken from December 1965, when bulk power to the district was supplied from the sub-station of the Gujarat Electricity Board, and the diesel power house was closed down The work of laying 11 KV lines, L.T. lines and distribution transformer centres was entrusted to Gujarat Electricity Board on " deposit work " basis. The existing network consists of 28 kms. of 11 KV lines, 12 transformer centres and 32 kms. of L.T. lines.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, some renovation works and increase of transformer capacity will be taken up to cater to the needs of small industries and agricultural lands. Besides, the work of extension of lines to domestic and industrial consumers has also been undertaken.

SUB-OFFICE OF FISHERIES

A sub-office of Fisheries under the control of the Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries looks after the development of fisheries in the district. However, he is responsible to the Director of Fisheries with his headquarters located at Panaji.

The fishing population in the district is estimated at 9,118, out of which 3,129 are active fishermen.

Since fishing is considered as one of the important and viable industries in the district, the sub-office of Fisheries provides financial assistance to fishermen in the form of loan and subsidy of marine diesel engines, construction of hull, purchase of fishery requisites like nylon twine, cotton twine, hemp twine diesel oil, etc.

The loans granted for purchase of engines and fishery requisites are repayable within a period of seven years in 28 equal quarterly instalments. The loan is granted on the basis of security valued at 33 1/3 per cent excess over the loan amount. Loan and subsidy is granted as follows :

(1) Construction of hull	..	(*a*) 50 per cent. loan.
		(*b*) 25 per cent subsidy.
(2) Purchase of engines	..	(*a*) 50 per cent loan.
		(*b*) 40 per cent subsidy (on cost of engines).[1]

[1] For details Chapter 6-Banking Trade & Commerce, Diu may kindly be seen.

With a view to imparting training to the fishermen, candidates are deputed for 6 months' training course at Veraval in the neighbouring State of Gujarat. The course deals with the maintenance of operation of marine diesel engines and preparation and operation of modern fishing gear. The department has also proposed to undertake various developmental schemes during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

STATISTICAL OFFICE

At present, one Statistical Assistant attached to the Collectorate. Daman district, looks after the work of the Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation in the district of Diu

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to set up a statistical wing with its headquarters located in the district of Daman. The wing would also look after the statistical activities in the district of Diu, and would be directly responsible to the Director of Bureau of Economics. Statistics and Evaluation with his headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district).

SUB-OFFICE OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The excise station in the district is under the control of the Excise Inspector who is both the Administrative and Executive Head for the purpose of excise matters. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Excise with his headquarters located at Panaji.

The excise station deals with problems relating to the production and movement of liquor into and out of the district and matters related thereto, under the Excise Duty Act, 1964 and the rules framed thereunder.

During the year 1971-72, one toddy shop, 23 tavernas and 6 bars were licensed to sell liquor in the district.

During the year 1973 two distilleries belonging to the Government were given on lease.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

During the pre-liberation period the distribution of foodgrains to the bulk consumers was done mainly by procuring rice and sugar from outside

With the liberation of the district, the whole set up has undergone a drastic change, and the scheme of informal rationing was introduced with a view to arranging an equitable distribution of foodgrains.

The work of Civil Supplies has been entrusted to the Civil Administrator of the district who is assisted in his work by the necessary ministerial and menial staff.

The entire population of the district has been covered under the scheme of informal rationing. The population in possession of informal ration cards during the year 1974 was approximately 27.962.

One foodgrains godown with a total storage capacity of 1,000 tonnes has been provided so as to facilitate the distribution of foodgrains such as rice and wheat to consumers through fair price shops

The commitments arising out of informal rationing were met by supplies made available by the Government of India and by supplies procured locally.

Rice to the tune of 92 tonnes per month and wheat to the tune of 200 tonnes per month were supplied by the Government of India through the Food Corporation of India during the year 1973. Foodgrains were distributed to consumers possessing ration cards under informal rationing through Fair Price Shops and Consumers' Co-operative Societies in order to ensure smooth supply of the same. The quantum of foodgrains supplied was 500 gms. of sugar per adult per month and 120 gms of rice and 100 gms. of wheat per day per adult respectively.

There are at present, 5 fair price shops and 5 Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the district.

Allocation of wheat to the flour mills in the district is done by fair price shops and consumers' co-operative societies through a Government nominee from the neighbouring State of Gujarat.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1968 and 1969 have been made applicable in the district soon after Liberation with a view to achieving uniformity of weights and measures as prevailing in the rest of the country. At present, one Junior Regional Inspectorial Unit has been established in the district The census of establishment of trade and commerce has been taken and kept on record. Similarly, the executive matters concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the aforesaid Act and Rules is in progress.

OFFICE OF THE MARINE SECRETARY

Primarily the functions of the Captaincy of Ports was entrusted to the Officers of the Direcção dos Servicos da Alfandega' (Customs Department), who were appointed as 'Delegados Maritimos' (Deputy Port Captain) and the administration was looked after by the 'Guarda da 1a classe. Graduados da Guarda Fiscal' who were acting as 'Cabo de Mar' (U.D.C) in addition to their own duties.

Soon after Liberation, the functions of the · Direcção dos Servicos da Alfandega' were taken over by the Central Government under the

Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise. Consequently, they ceased to function under the control of the Captaincy of Ports.

At present as an interim measure, the office of the Marine Secretary has been established under the control and supervision of the Captain of Ports and River Navigation Department, with its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district). The Senior Lighthouse Keeper, has been entrusted with carrying out the work of the Marine Secretary, in addition to his own duties. The duties of the office of the Marine Secretary deals with inspections, registration, licensing of vessels, port conservancy, administration and operation of lighthouses etc.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to undertake various developmental schemes such as repairs of passenger launches, construction of jetties, etc.

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICE

The Civil Administrator in the district has been designated by the Election Commission of India, as Electoral Registration Officer as well as Returning Officer for the Diu Assembly Constituency, which in turn sends its representatives to the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, with its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district)

The Civil Administrator is responsible for the preparation and revision of electoral rolls and conduct of elections in the district. However, he is assisted in his work by the Mamlatdar who is designated as Assistant Electoral Officer and Assistant Returning Officer. For the purpose of Parliamentary election, the district forms a part of North Goa Parliamentary Constituency i.e. Panaji seat (Goa district), and the Civil Administrator is designated as Assistant Returning Officer, in so far as the Parliamentary election in the district is concerned.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

After the liberation of the district on December 19, 1961, the problem arose regarding the evacuee property. The administration of the evacuee properties and the disposal of the cases of persons who left the district were looked after by the Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, with its headquarters located at Panaji (Goa district)

As on March 31, 1974, there were 1,713 persons reported to be foreign nationals and their cases were to be decided in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1964 and the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Rules, 1965.

So far three properties have been declared as evacuee properties and their valuation has been fixed at Rs. 12,000·00 approximately.

* * *

CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

Local Self-Government is conducted by various statutory bodies, principal among them being the Municipalities and the Gram Panchayats.

MUNICIPALITIES

The Senate of Diu was established in 1603 It was substituted by an elected ' Camara '. Modifications were introduced in its constitution from time to time.

The only municipality in the district of Diu is located at Diu. It is a ' C ' class Municipality. It is governed under the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968.

The Municipality of Diu is under the control of the Director of Municipal Administration, Panaji. The term ot the office of the municipality is for a period of five years. The Government have, however, the power to extend its term in exceptional circumstances, by notification in the *Official Gazette* to a term not exceeding six months in aggregate, for reasons which should be stated in such notifications. It has been stipulated under the Act that the Municipal Council should have a President and a Vice-President, who are elected from among the councillors, who in their turn are elected or deemed to be elected. The main duties of the President are to preside over all the meetings of the council and regulate and conduct the work at such meetings, to watch over the financial and executive administration of the council and to exercise supervision and control over all officials of the municipality.

The main sources of the income of the municipality are Government grants and Municipal rent and taxes.

The function of the municipal council are broadly classified into two types, obligatory and discretionary The obligatory functions include all matters essential to the well-being of the civil papulation, while the latter cover those, which inspite of incurring public expenditure are considered as of secondary importance.

The following statements give information in respect of income and expenditure of the municipal council in the district in the year 1970-71 :

(Figures in thousand Rs.)

Octroi	Municipal rent and taxes			Other sources			Income from extra-ordinary receipts and debts
	Taxes on houses and lands	Other taxes and duties	Total	Government grants	Miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,10 00	6·55	6 65	1,23 20	26 83	5 61	32 44	0·14

(Figures in thousand Rs.)

Current		Expenditure			
Public lighting	Drainage conservancy and sanitary	Hospital dispensaries and vaccination	Miscellaneous	Total	Extraordinary expenditure and debts
1	2	3	4	5	6
53·55	83·06	93·29	5·61	2,35·51	0·14

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Soon after the liberation of the territory, the structure of Government underwent a gradual change and the formation of village panchayats became an absolute necessity with a view to running a smooth administration on democratic pattern. With this in view the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayat Regulation, 1962, was passed. This regulation defines powers and functions of panchayats. This regulation envisages development of rural areas and transfer of power to the people. In the district of Diu, there are at present, three village panchayats.

The maximum number of members for a Panchayat is 9 and the minimum is 5 One seat is reserved for women in every village Panchayat. The term of office of the village panchayat is for a period of 4 years. The Government can extend term, but not for more than a year.

The Panchayats derive their income from the various taxes which they invest in various welfare activities.

In each village panchayat, a secretary is appointed by the Government to carry out the panchayat work. He is entrusted with the work of collection of taxes, maintenance of the registers and other day-to-day work.

The village panchayat at Ghoghla has the highest income while the village panchayat at Vanakbara has the lowest income. There is one Development Block located at Diu. It is headed by the Block Development Officer and is in Post Stage II.

* * *

CHAPTER 15—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the early days in the district of Diu, the educational system followed was the one evolved by the Aryans This system involved a fairly long period of education. The educational career of the student began with his initiation into *brahmacharya*, when a *guru* was chosen as his guide and preceptor. The father of the boy was himself a preceptor and taught his son what he ought to learn Schooling through the *gurukula*, where obedience to rule and regulations was strictly insisted upon, was popular in those days. The student had to stay in the *guru's ashrama* till the completion of his education The enforcement of strict discipline in the *gurukulas* helped a great deal in forming the character of the student The *guru* was loved and respected by his students and they obeyed him without question Deserving students be they poor or rich, were admitted in the *gurukulas* system of learning though the children belonging to so called lower castes were always deprived of any learning But with the passage of time, this system became less popular The warring principalities in the neighbouring districts cared little for the educational and cultural advancement of the people. As a result, education deteriorated and the *gurukala* system was replaced by State-run schools and institutions. However, even then, not much headway was made since neither the leaders of that time nor the State authorities showed keen interest in the development of education

With the advent of the Portuguese, these schools also disappeared and gave way to the Portuguese pattern schools. However, these schools too did not continue for long Primary schools known as Parish Schools were instituted . they were attached to the village churches and were run by the priests. They were maintained from the Church funds. This system continued for about two centuries when Government Primary Schools were opened. The curriculum, too, underwent a change Christian doctrine, which was hitherto made compulsory to all students, was now made compulsory only to those who professed the Christian faith In 1861, a female primary school was also opened There was also in the district, one college known as College of Sao Paulo which was started by Fr. Gaspar Soares, the one who directed the construction of the college at Rachol in the Salcete taluka (Goa district). According to the census of 1910. there were in the district, two Portuguese schools and three Gujarati schools.

After the liberation of the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Government took strident measures to improve education system in the district. In 1972-73 there were sixteen schools in the district, of which seven were primary schools, seven medium schools and two high schools, with a total enrolment of 4,954 students.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

As per the Census of 1910, the literacy percentage of the district stood at 11·75 to the total population excluding those under six years of age. The literacy percentage for males and females stood at 20·4 and 3·1 respectively. This position remained almost unchanged till Liberation. As in the rest of the country, the study of the three R's was mostly confined to the higher strata of the society.

During the year 1971-72, 60 students passed their matriculation examination in the district. In the same year, the enrolment of girls from Standards I to XI stood at 1,875. The total population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students stood at 958. The scheduled caste students and scheduled tribe students numbered 908 and 50, respectively. It may also be noted that out of a total number of five villages in the district, only one village did not have schooling facilities in the year 1972-73. Similarly, the only town in the district had educational facilities.

GENERAL EDUCATION

The administration of General Education of the district is vested both in the Education Department of the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, as well as in private managements. In the district, there are fifteen Government schools and one school under private management. Respective Education Officers in the district are responsible for inspection and administration of Primary and Secondary Schools. The work of inspection of Social Education and Physical Education is assigned to separate Inspectors.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education in the district is managed mostly by Government. During the year 1972-73, there were in the district, seven primary schools. Besides these, there were in the district seven middle schools, all conducted by the Government and two High Schools which have primary classes attached to them These Primary Schools (Standards I to IV) had a total strength of 387 students in the year 1972-73. Primary education is imparted only in English and Gujarathi by a total of 63 teachers.

MIDDLE EDUCATION

Middle education in the district is vested only in the Government. In the year 1972-73, there were seven middle schools (Standards V to VII) in the district. Besides, one high school had middle classes attached to it. At this stage too, English and Gujarati were the media of instruction. The enrolment in these schools stood at 3,975. There were 30 teachers working in these schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

At the secondary stage, education is managed by both Government and private institutions. There were in the district only two high schools, one under Government management and the other under private management. During the year 1972-73, the enrolment of students at the secondary stage was 592 while the number of teachers imparting education at this stage stood at 22.

TEACHERS

In the district of Diu, there were a total of 115 teachers—63 primary school teachers ; 30 middle school teachers and 22 high school teachers.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

In the district of Diu, education is imparted to the students in mainly two languages, viz. English and Gujarati The medium of instruction at both primary as well as secondary levels was either English or Gujarati.

ADULT LITERACY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

In the year 1964-65, the scheme of "Eradication of Illiteracy" was introduced in the Union Territory of Goa. Daman and Diu, and has been effectively implemented ever since. During the year 1972-73, there were functioning in the district, eight adult literacy centres, opened with a view to eradicating illiteracy amongst masses. The total number of adults enrolled in these centres stood at 240.

* * *

CHAPTER 16—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the early days, when illness of any sort occurred, the people would immediately see in it, the influence of evil spirits. As such, the propagation of sacrifice and other such rituals were usually carried out as they were considered the best ways to pacify and please the deity and so ward off the evil spirits responsible for the ailments

However, to those who attributed illness to physical disorder, there were medical practitioners—to some extent—present in the *Vaidyas* and *Shastris,* age-old practitioners in the ayurvedic system of medicine. This system consisted mainly of the reading of the pulse It was popular among the people and in every household there could be found roots, herbs and such other ayurvedic medicines with which minor ailments were generally treated.

To the downtrodden who had no faith in any other system of medicine, the witch-doctors and sorcerers who were supposed to possess antidotes and mantras for propitiating the spirits to relieve the sufferings were the only course left

Besides these, there were also the barbers and itinerant priests who were often called upon to cure diseases

After the establishment of the Portuguese rule, a hospital was established at Diu. One pharmacist was appointed in the hospital opened around A.D 1842 A post of Delegado de Saude (Health Officer) was created by the Decree of 20th May 1895 Compulsory small-pox vaccination and re-vaccination after every seven years was introduced by 'Portaria' dated the 24th July 1896

At the time of Liberation, the district of Diu had three sanitary jurisdictions There was one regional hospital functioning at Diu with a bed strength of 24.

VITAL STATISTICS

According to the Census of 1881, the district of Diu accounted for a population of 12,636. As per the Census of 1971, it was 23,912. This shows an increase of 89 23 per cent over the population placed by the Census of 1881.

The following table gives the population, area density and variations in density and in population of the district an demographic details, from 1881 to 1960 :

TABLE No. 1 —DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT OI

District	Year	Area in square kilometres	Present in area population	Density	Average annual variation in density	A a va in pc pe inh
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Diu ..	1881	38·46	12,636	328·5	....	
	1887		12,758	331·7	+0·533	·
	1900		14,614	380 0	+4·025	+
	1910		14,170	368·4	−1·160	-
	1921		13,844	360 0	−0·840	-
	1931		16,688	433·9	+7·390	+
	1940		19,731	513·0	+7·910	+
	1950		21,138	549·6	+3 660	
	1960		14,280	371·3	−17·830	-

The following statement gives the statistics of live-birth rates rates and infant death rates for the district of Diu from 1972 to

Year	Live birth rates	Death rates	Infant ra
1	2	3	4
1972	41·78	9·89	59
1973	41·96	10·21	62
1974 . ..	41·88	9·65	42
1975 . ..	40·40	11·14	60

The following statement gives the key vital statistics of the dis Diu for the year 1975 :

District	Mid-year estimated population 1975	Total births registered during 1975	Total live-births actually occurred during 1975	Total deaths registered during 1975	Tota ac occ duri
1	2	3	4	5	
Diu ..	26,113	1,103	1,055	291	

Infants deaths: Males	Infants deaths: Females	Infants deaths: Total	Maternal deaths	Still-births: Males	Still-births: Females
7	8	9	10	11	12
30	34	64	2	30	24

TABLE No. 2.—VITAL STATISTICS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND BALANCE OF LIVE-BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND THEIR RATIO PER THOUSAND, DIU DISTRICT FROM 1962 TO 1972

Year/District	Marriages		Live-births		Still-births		Deaths				Balance of live-births and deaths	
	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 live-births	Number	Per 1,000 population	During 1st year of life	Per 1,000 live-births	Number	Per 1,000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Diu—												
1962 .	219	16·53	560	42·26	29	51·79	251	18·94	64	114·29	309	23·32
1963 ..	238	22·92	658	52·36	30	45·59	230	18·30	76	115·50	428	34·06
1964 ..	266	22·39	736	61·95	30	40·76	246	20·71	65	88·32	490	41·25
1965 .	224	20·01	710	63·43	20	28·17	245	21·89	65	91·55	465	41·54
1966 ..	236	22·46	792	75·37	26	32·83	277	26·36	81	102·27	515	49·01
1967 ..	240	16·28	820	55·62	27	32·93	290	19·67	76	92·68	530	35·95
1968 ..	318	21·47	803	54·22	32	39·85	243	16·41	64	79·70	560	37·81
1969 ..	275	18·48	909	61·08	26	28·60	264	17·74	72	79·21	645	43·34
1970 .	284	19·00	851	56·92	18	21·15	262	17·52	70	82·25	589	39·40
1971 ..	269	11·14	1,011	41·79	28	27·70	237	9·80	38	37·59	774	31·99
1972 .	289	11·82	1,022	41·78	26	25·44	242	9·89	61	59·69	780	31·89

The following table gives the actual number of deaths due to different diseases in the district during the year 1972-73 :

TABLE No 3. DEATHS DUE TO VARIOUS DISEASES, DIU DISTRICT, 1972-73

Disease	No. of deaths
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ..	7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	9
Tetanus	11
Other bacterial diseases ..	1
Acute poliomyelitis	1
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus .	2
Malignant neoplasm of breast . .	2
Diabetes mellitus	2
Avitaminoes and other nutritional deficiency .	9
Anaemias . ..	3
Other diseases of blood and blood forming organs.	1
Neurosis, personality disorders and other non-psychotic mental disorders.	1
Meningitis .	7
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs.	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	1
Hypertensive disease . ..	14
Ischaemic heart disease ..	5
Other forms of heart diseases . ..	11
Cerebrovascular disease .. .	5
Other pneumonia	20
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma .	17
Peptic ulcer	3
Cirrhosis of liver . .	2
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitics . ..	7
Calculus of urinary system .. .	1
Sepsis of child-birth and the puerperium .	1
Arthritis and spondylitis	1

TABLE 3—*contd.*

Disease	No. of deaths
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified.	1
Other causes of pre-natal morbidity and mortality.	17
Senility without mention of psychosis ..	53
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions .	23
Accidental poisoning .. .	3
All other accidents	2
Fracture of skull .. .	.
All other and unspecified effects of external causes.	4

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

With a view to controlling the communicable diseases in the district, a number of control and eradication programmes were introduced on a pattern followed all over the country.

Malaria Eradication Programme

The work of this programme was entrusted to the National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit of Junagadh in the neighbouring State of Gujarat.

During the year 1970-71, under Active Surveillance, 949 blood smears were collected and examined, 81 of which were found positive In the Passive Surveillance, 74 of the 1,157 blood smears collected and examined, were found positive Under the Mass Survey 2 blood smears were examined, neither of which were positive Altogether, during the year 1970-71, the district of Diu reported 155 positive cases out of a total 2,108 blood smears collected and examined.

T. B. Control Programme

This programme has been introduced to control Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a major health hazard of the district During the year 1969-70, the B C G Vaccination programme was taken in hand in the district Persons in the active stage who are considered liable to pass on the disease to contacts, are admitted to the hospitals for treatment.

Filaria Control Programme

This programme involves a number of activities like Mosquito control, Survey, Clinic, Laboratory work and Research.

Mosquito control is being more and more difficult due to various new constructions under way that create adequate breeding places for mosquitoes. However, work is in progress and the mosquito density is kept under control as far as possible

Small-pox Eradication Programme

The control measures against small-pox are conducted by the Primai Health Centre whenever there is any breakout in epidemic forn Similarly, the private immunization is also done by the Primary Healt Centre. The programme aims at vaccinating the entire population t ensure 100 per cent immunization. This would then ease the follow-u work covering the new-born and immigrants. During the year 196ξ 721 persons were vaccinated and 21,545 were re-vaccinated. There ar two other centres carrying out these activities, besides the one at Diu They are located at Ghoghla and Vanakbara.

Leprosy Control Programme

A Survey, Education and Treatment centre conducts the activities c this programme. A Para-Medical Officer is attached to the Primar Health Centre. To control the disease, detection of early cases and mas treatment with sulphones is carried out.

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

The district of Diu is provided medical relief by the regional hospita located in the district After liberation, the Government took a kee interest in the medical facilities of the region and provided more an better equipment to the hospital. In the year 1968, 407 patients wer admitted into the hospital and the total attendance in the out-patient department was 6,442. The bed strength of the hospital in the year 197 was 25. Various forms of medical assistance are provided by th hospital, such as injections, surgical intervention, first-aid, laborator examination, deliveries and domiciliary visits. The district of Diu ha 2 rural medical dispensaries in the rural areas, to provide both preventive and curative assistance to the people.

Primary Health Centres

Before the present set-up of Primary Health Centre, there was the old Health Centre that provided preventive and curative services on a limited scale only. The Primary Health Centre functioning at present provides the seven basic health services, namely medical relief, control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health and family planning services, health education and vital statistics. It also represents the Directorate of Health Services and carries out the administrative duties of the district Under the Primary Health Centre, the district of Diu has 2 sub-centres. Bucharwada Sub-Centre covers the areas of Bucharwada and Vanakbara Gram Panchayat areas and Fudam. Ghoghla Sub-Centre covers the Ghoghla Panchayat, Diu. The areas not covered by these two sub-centres, come under the Primary Health Centre, with its headquarters at Diu town.

The Maternal and Child Welfare Programme

The Maternal and Child Welfare Programme was started in 1963. A Maternal and Child Welfare Centre was opened in the rural areas. A midwife was placed in-charge of the centre with a view to providing pre-natal and post-natal care.

School Health Programme

This programme of Health Education envisages to increase public understanding and participation. It also aims at helping people acquire good health practices. The Medical Officer in-charge of the primary Health Centre provides these services. To help in the health education of the people, printed material on health like pamphlets, journals etc. are distributed among them.

Family Planning

India faces an acute problem of over-population in the country A family planning programme was started to help keep the growth of population in check. To propagate the aims of the programme, sterilization facilities are made available to the public and contraceptives are distributed to them. During the year 1968, 1 male and 15 females are sterilized in the district of Diu.

Under this programme, various services are granted free to the public :

(*a*) Sterilization operation, tubectomies (Puerpeoral, Gynaecological and Vasectomies).

(*b*) I.U.C.D insertion.

(*c*) Distribution of conventional contraceptives, condom, foam tablets, jellies and diaphragms etc.

(*d*) Distribution of oral contraceptives.

(*e*) Advice and Rhythm methods—safe period.

(*f*) Treatment for sterility.

(*g*) Recanalisation of the vasectomised persons.

Under the scheme of compensation allowance which has been in force in the district since 1967, on the spot payment is done to the individuals and motivators. To facilitate the payment as well as to evaluate the work, the system of giving coupons to motivators and doctors has been introduced.

The Family Planning Programme is supported by the Community Development Department through their village workers and field staff.

Other institutions like Social Welfare Boards, All-India Women's Conference and Red Cross are also participating in the programme at various levels.

SANITATION

The Municipality of Diu in consultation with the Primary Health Centre, undertakes the sanitation of public roads and places. Activities under this programme include the inspection and disinfection of various establishments. During the year 1968, in the district of Diu, 507 houses and 132 wells were inspected. 128 wells were disinfected. Food, market and other establishments inspected were 71,304 and 103 respectively. 36 cowsheds and a factory were also inspected during the year.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

The Applied Nutrition Programme was taken up by the Government in the district in the year 1973. Four centres, viz. Vanakbara, Bucharwada, Ghoghla and Diu, are run under the supervision of the Civil Administrator of Diu, since March 1973. In each centre the children of the vulnerable sections are provided daily one loaf of bread of 60 gms. and a cup of toned milk supplied by CARE through the Caritas of Goa.

The following statement gives the details about the expenditure on the special Nutrition Programme in the district in 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

(Rs in thousands)

Item of expenditure	1972-73	1973-74
(A) Advance disbursed to implement the programme	7·00	....
(B) Annual expenditure (payment realised through Provedoria).	....	61·96

The details on the distribution of beneficiaries in the district under the Special Nutrition Programme may be seen in the following table :

TABLE No 4 CENTRE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES FOR THE SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Name of the centre	Date of starting	Number of beneficiaries on roll	Agencies in-charge
Vanakbara ..	1st March 1973	250	Diu Jilla Nagrik Samiti
Bucharwada ..	1st March 1973	250	Diu Jilla Nagrik Samiti
Ghoghla .	1st March 1973	250	Diu Jilla Nagrik Samiti
Diu .	1st March 1973	250	Mahila Samaj

* * *

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Since 1963, the welfare of labour in the district is looked after by the Commissioner of Labour and Employment, Labour Department, having its headquarters located at Panaji. The district, however, does not have any working factory and as such no cases pertaining to industrial disputes are dealt with. The work pertaining to employment opportunities in the district is looked after by the Civil Administrator, who, in turn is assisted by the necessary ministerial and other menial staff It also deals with registration and renewals of employment cards.

The district has no Registered Trade Union.

PROHIBITION

There is no temperance movement in the district Similarly, there is no prohibition in the district However, a 'dry day' is observed on the first day of every month in view of the Government policy to restrict the habit of drinking at least on pay day.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

As per the Census of 1971, the total population of the district was 23,912 out of which 908 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes population and 50 persons to Scheduled Tribe population, the respective percentage to the total population being 3·8 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 0 21 per cent for Scheduled Tribes

The schemes implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. Panaji, towards the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population are looked after by the Civil Administrator, who is the administrative head in the district However, the implementation of important schemes, such as Economic Development Programme and Housing Programme are dealt with by the Director of Social Welfare, Panaji.

With a view to improving the living and working conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population the Government renders financial assistance to the Municipality as grant-in-aid. By the middle of 1971, the district municipality received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 825·00

Under the Housing Programme Scheme, the district has also been allotted an amount of Rs. 34,000·00 for development purposes in the year 1973-74.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

With the liberation of the district in the year 1961, the Welfare Extension Project was launched with a view to promoting the welfare of women and children in particular and handicapped in general.

The Civil Administrator has been appointed as a member of the Functional Committee for effective implementation of its policies. However, the Committee is responsible for the various social activities undertaken in the district.

From 1969-70, the Welfare Extension Project Scheme has been gradually replaced by the Family and Child Welfare Scheme. By the end of March 1971, the entire district was covered under this scheme.

Financial assistance rendered and the progress achieved in various social activities undertaken by this scheme, since its inception, is detailed in the following statement :

Name of the scheme	Total amount allotted since inception upto March 1973	Total number of beneficiaries from inception upto March 1973
	Rs.	
Grant-in-aid to voluntary institutions .	30,657·00	813
Condensed courses . ..	4,000·00	50
Holiday homes	22,555·00	400
Rural welfare programmes	3,38,544 00	20,143

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The Director of the Institute of Public Assistance with his headquarters located at Panaji, Goa district, is responsible for implementing and co-ordinating various schemes of social assistance in the district.

In the year 1972-73, an expenditure of Rs. 7,120·00 was incurred towards sanctioning subsidies ranging from Rs. 14·00 to Rs. 530·00 to poor families and old and disabled persons in the district.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, sponsored by the Central Government, the Provedoria maintains four centres located at Diu, Ghoghla, Bucharwada and Vanakbara. These centres distribute a loaf of 100 grams and a cup of milk to poor children upto the age of six. With a view to providing assistance to the poor, old and invalid people, the 'Provedoria' has proposed to open two homes for the aged and the infirm, one being for men, and the other for women. An outlay of Rs. 25,000·00 per year has been provided for the purpose.

* * *

CHAPTER 18—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

PUBLIC LIFE

The course of public life in the district has naturally been influenced by the 450 years of Portuguese colonial rule and inspite of all the efforts made by the erstwhile rulers to obliterate the Indian character of the people, the district remained politically, economically and culturally one with the rest of the country

The Liberation of the district on 19th December 1961, brought in its wake, a new political awakening amongst the masses and the people were provided for the first time in their history, an opportunity to set up a democratic form of Government. Four Parliamentary elections and four Assembly elections were held in the district, on the basis of adult franchise The district also witnessed an Opinion Poll, which was held on 16th January 1967, with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the people i.e whether the district should be merged with the neighbouring State of Gujarat or to remain as a Union Territory. The electorate, however, declared its verdict in favour of remaining a Union Territory

For the purpose of Parliamentary elections, the district has been incorporated in the North Goa Parliamentary Constituency i.e. Panaji seat (Goa district). The Parliamentary electicns were held in 1963, 1967, 1971 and 1977 respectively. Similarly, the district went to the polls to elect their representative for the Assembly elections which were held in 1963, 1967, 1972 and 1977 respectively

In the first general elections held in 1963 the total electorate was of 8,886 and an independent candidate was declared elected. In the 1967 general elections, out of the total electorate of 9,913, 6,883 votes were polled representing a percentage of 69 43 The United Goans Party (Sequeira Group), the Praja-Socialist and the Independents were the main parties contesting the election An independent candidate was declared as elected. In the 1972 elections, the total electorate stood at 11,601 out of which 8,491 were the total votes polled. This time the Indian National Congress Party and the Independents contested the election and once again an Independent candidate was elected During the 1977 Assembly elections, there was an increase in the total electorate which stood at 13,834. The total number of valid votes polled was 9,789, declaring an Indepedent candidate as elected by securing 5,522 votes.

Y 4090 - III-8 (1,000--8-79)

The parties contesting the elections were the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party and Independents. It is interesting to note that after a careful assessment of the voting pattern in all the four general elections, the Independent candidates were more appealing to the electorate.

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Prior to Liberation, the activities pertaining to Voluntary Social Service Organisations were much neglected. However, with the Liberation, the district witnessed a gradual and progressive growth of such institutions. The Voluntary Social Service Organisations in a Welfare State play an important role in the development of community life.

In what follows is given in brief the description of some of the Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

Diu Club

Diu Club is located at Diu (Saurashtra). It was established in the year 1964 with the following aims and objectives :—

(i) to promote and conduct sports, social and cultural activities,

(ii) to foster and develop spirit of fraternity, and

(iii) to develop and conduct debates, intellectual discussions, symposiums etc.

The total number of members of the Club in the year 1971 stood at seventy. The executive committee of the Club consists of seven members, viz. President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Sports Secretary, Cultural Secretary and a Committee Member. During the year 1971, annual income of the Club was of Rs. 1,521·00 whereas its expenditure stood at Rs. 990·00.

The Club celebrates its 'Club day' by holding entertainment programmes and competitions in vocal and instrumental music. Various tournaments in sports are held every year and prizes are awarded to winners. Facilities are also provided by the Club to its members for playing games like table-tennis, badminton, carrom, volleyball etc.

Shree Diu Mahila Mandal

Shree Diu Mahila Mandal was established in December 1962, with the singular aim of attaining all-round progress of women in every walk of life. It was registered under the Registration Act, 1860.

The affairs of the Mandal are managed by a Managing Committee consisting of a President, Secretary and a Treasurer. In the year 1971-72, it had 65 members. The assets of the Mandal were worth Rs. 5,000·00 in 1971-72.

The annual income of the Mandal was Rs. 2,000·00 during 1971-72. This amount was received mostly by donations, subscriptions and fees. Its expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,500·00 during the same year. The Mandal also received grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500·00 from the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Panaji.

The Mandal imparts craft training to women in sewing and tailoring, embroidery and preparation of ready-made garments. So far 52 women have completed the training and availed of the facilities provided by the Mandal. Besides imparting training to the women, the Mandal encourages them to participate in cultural and other social activities.

Shree Seva Diu Yuvak Mandal

The Mandal was established on December 28, 1958 with a view to promoting medical, educational, cultural and social activities in the district.

In the year 1972, its annual income was Rs. 3,000·00 while its expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs. 2,500·00.

The total value of the assets of the Mandal, including its present building is about Rs. 8,124·00. In 1971, the Yuvak Mandal had 82 members. Since its inception it has made remarkable progress. In the educational field, the Mandal extends its aid to the poor students. The students were provided text books, free of cost. More than 50 students benefitted by the facilities provided by the Mandal With a view to providing necessary incentive and encouragement to the students, the Mandal awards a silver medal every year to the student who secures distinction in the S.S C examination. The Mandal supplies medical equipment on loan basis to the public and provides medical assistance when the need arises.

Various sports competitions like volleyball, kabaddi, track race etc. are conducted every year by the Mandal in order to encourage sports amongst youngsters. Similarly tournaments are also conducted. Apart from these activities, the Mandal undertakes cultural and other extra-curricular activities.

Shree Vanakbara Sanskruti Yuvak Mandal (Vanakbara)

The Shree Vanakbara Sanskruti Yuvak Mandal established in January 1968, is located at Vanakbara, Diu. The institution was established with the following objectives . —

(i) to spread education,

(ii) to encourage the sense of patriotism in youth,

(iii) to develop the virtues of leadership and discipline,

(iv) to provide training in good citizenship.

The affairs of the Mandal, are looked after by a Managing Committee. It consists of a President, Vice-President, General Secretary and the Joint Secretary. It has 55 members. The Mandal has assets worth Rs. 1,500·00. Its annual income was Rs. 500·00 while its expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 450·00 in 1972. The income was received mostly from subscriptions, fees and donations from individuals and private institutions.

* * *

CHAPTER 19—PLACES OF INTEREST

BUCHARVADA

Bucharwada, located at a distance of eight kilometres from Diu, the headquarters of the taluka bearing the same name, has a population of 4,098 as per the Census of 1971. It is situated at 20°43'00" North Latitude and 70°56'00" East Longitude Bajra, rice and fish form the staple food of the people. The village has been provided with electricity. Wells form the main source of water supply. It is connected with other villages by tarred road. The village has a post office too. Educational facilities to the village population are provided by three primary schools Two co-operative societies, *viz* 'Diu Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Bucharvada' and "Jai Bhavani Producer's Co-operatives Society Ltd., Bucharvada" are also functioning in the village

Nagva Beach

The Nagva beach, located in the Nagva hamlet of the village of Bucharvada, can be reached from the town of Diu by a 20-minute drive. The beach is attractive and semi-circular in shape, and may be considered as unique in the district. Plenty of *hoka* trees in a row add to the beauty of the beach. The beach stretches about five to six kilometres from one end to another. The beach has white sand. There is a Government tourist resort on the beach.

Kalingri Mata Temple

On the northern side of Bucharvada there is a temple of Kalingri Mata. Religious-minded persons of different communities assemble here on different auspicious days and celebrate a religious performance.

Diu

Situated at 20°43'45" North Latitude and 70°59'13" East Longitude is the municipal town of Diu, the headquarters of the district bearing the same name. It covers an area of 10·01 square kilometres and has a population of 6,214 as per the Census of 1971. It receives an annual rainfall of 706·4 mm. while the maximum and minimum temperatures are 30 8°C and 22·4°C respectively. The area is dry for the greater part of the year except for about 3 to 4 months when it receives precipitation under the influence of the south-west monsoon. The post-monsoon period till the end of winter season is quite pleasant.

Primary education has been made compulsory in the town. Educational facilities to the town population are provided by five primary schools conducted by the Government and two high schools. One health centre and one dispensary cater to the health needs of the town population. Delvada is the nearest railway station of the road transport and navigational facilities are provided at Diu itself. Bajra, wheat and rice are the three main commodities imported into the town while the commodities exported are salt and fish. It is a centre for the manufacture of salt. Wells form the main source of water supply The town has three bank offices, five public libraries and a cinema theatre.

The strategic situation of place Diu dominating the whole of the Gulf of Cambay and its maritime and commercial importance of the past had earned for it the name of 'Gibraltar of the East'. Hence, it was much disputed by the imperial powers of the olden times and experienced innumerable vicissitudes of war, attested by the forts still standing at the place. The Diu fortress complex is considered by the orientalists as one of the most important monuments in the whole of Asia.

In what follows are described the important objects of interest in Diu.

Fort of Diu

Among the objects of interest, the Fort of Diu occupies a prominent position. The Fort of Diu, an expansive and imposing structure, is situated on the extreme coast of the island, a few metres away from the Government Guest House. The fort commands a magnificent view of the sea and its surrounding areas. Such an historical, wonderful and spacious fort is seldom seen anywhere else. The fort was constructed during 1535 to 1541 according to a defensive alliance, concluded by Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat (Cambay) and the Portuguese. when the Sultan was attacked by Humayun, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. This alliance continued till 1536. In the following year, the fort was besieged by Mahmud III, the nephew of Bahadur Shah. The garrison commanded by Antonio D'Silveira defeated the attempts of the Sultan of Cambay and compelled him to raise the siege. Subsequently, in 1545, Diu was again closely invaded by the same ruler of Gujarat and was defended, under the command of Dom Joao de Mascarenhas. In 1670, a small band of armed Arabs from Muscat surprised and plundered the fort retiring with the booty they had acquired. The fort was reconstructed with several later improvements after the siege of 1545 by Dom Joao de Mascarenhas. This was the place where the Portuguese army took shelter. The fort can be easily approached by a bridge and entered through a gateway, which bears a Portuguese inscription and is defended by a bastion called St. George. In front of it can be seen two sentry boxes, one on each side. Towards the west of the fort lies the town of

Diu. The main gate is built out of stone, having two pointed pillars. Above the main entrance is a small stone slab triangular in shape. Similarly, two big pointed pillars, one on each side can be seen as one enters the gateway. To the left there is a stone wall and to the right a strongly built parapet, above which, there are twenty small rectangular-shaped pillars, leading upto the end of the passage. A small gallery of stone attached to the wall of the fort can also be seen. The wall has five big windows with similar galleries and two small windows without galleries. Below the passageway there is a small canal wherein saline water is accumulated during the monsoon season and during high tides.

Upon entering the inner entrance of the fort, one can see on the left, a one-sided wooden door leading towards an open space followed by a long causeway, at the end of which there are two sentry boxes, one on each side with a cannon in the middle of it On the right of the fort there is a huge stone gate where two figures of lions are engraved. Soon after entering this gate, one finds another gate, facing the visitor This gate leads towards the innermost entrance of the fort, where at present the local jail is situated. A small garden is cultivated here and close to it is an imposing life-size bronze statue of Vasco-da-Gama in a standing position, with his left hand on the sword and the right hand holding the baton, which attracts the attention of the visitor.

Facing the garden there is another square gate followed by a steep corridor, which leads towards one of the round-shaped corners of the fort having four cannons, pointed out towards the sea. From this point an enchanting view of the sea and its neighbouring places can be vividly seen. The fort can accommodate more than 10,000 armed personnel in addition to arms, ammunition and equipment with ample quantity of rations and other necessities. It is reported that this Fort had many underground roads which were used by the army in emergencies. Inside the fort there are a number of compartments big and small, most of them without roofs and in ruins. There is a small entrance leading towards the outer space, attached to the fort, wherein one can see a small hollow square. The outer wall of the said compound is fixed with four cannons.

After leaving the place described, one has to get down and turn to the left leading towards a passage from where one has to give a turn to the fort by the side of the main wall of the fort facing the side of the sea. A few yards away a small stone corridor leads to the main lighthouse, which is circular in shape Standing on the lighthouse, the island of Diu looks like a colourful shell on the shore of the ocean. Surrounding the lighthouse different types of slabs in stone mixed with

cement, as also various types of cannons can be seen, giving a peculiar look around the fort. It is interesting to note that an echo can be clearly heard when one speaks from the corridor to the lighthouse.

By the side of the main gate of the fort the national flag is hoisted. The flag hoisting ceremony is held by the police staff on important occasions of national importance

Diu Jetty

The Diu jetty can be easily located as it is in the proper town of Diu facing the sea, from where one can have a clear view of the village of Ghoghla, as well as the Panikot, the sea fortress. Before entering the jetty one has to go through the main gate, which is a huge structure built in stone, with a lofty bell hung above The bell is rung daily at each hour indicating timings to the public at large From this jetty, small boats carry the passengers to the village of Ghoghla situated on the other side of the river. Small fishing boats also dock at the jetty. In the middle of the jetty there is a modern open structure, circular in shape supported by 16 pillars in all. Nearby, there is a pillar and to the far corner is another pedestal, on which a marble statue of Kalashet in a standing posture has been erected. It is said that Kalashet, the Parsi gentleman, used to give every sort of help to the poor in their hour of need, irrespective of caste or creed.

Fortress of Panikhot

The Fortress of Panikot faces the town of Diu and can be reached only by means of a canoe or a motor launch, as the same is situated near the mouth of the creek It may be noted that the word *Panikot* itself means a fortress in the midst of water. It is approximately one nautical mile from the Diu jetty. It is a massive stone structure, which looks rectangular in shape. This fortress can accommodate three to four thousand soldiers of the armed forces. Inside the fortress there is a lighthouse and a small Chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Sea. Inside the fortress, there are small compartments built of stone and a cistern or small tank, wherein rain water was said to have been stored. As the fortress is located in the middle of the sea, it gives a beautiful view, either from the jetty, from the fort, from the village of Ghoghla or from Diu proper.

St. Paul's Church

The Church of St. Paul is located near the office of the Civil Administrator, Diu. It has historical as well as religious importance.

It is dedicated to Our Lady of Immaculate Conception. The construction of the church was started in 1601 and was completed in the year 1610. Subsequently, it was rebuilt in the year 1807, while minor modifications were carried out in 1873 and 1888.

While entering the church compound, one can see to the right, a marble statue of Christ. To the left, there is a *Cruzeiro* or a small monument beautifully designed, on which a cross is erected.

The main facade of the church, with its Gothic architecture is impressive, and at once attaracts the visitor The front facade, which is the most elaborate of any of the Portuguese churches in India, is adorned with curiously treated volutes and shell-like motifs similar to those on the Bom Jesus Church at Old Goa The church is dedicated to Our Lady of Immaculate Conception. In the interior of the church, there are three altars and one pulpit supported on a small stone pillar.

Somnath Temple

Somnath Mahadeva temple stands in the midst of thick locality at Panchavati or Panchoti and is built in simple style The temple proper is located about 50 feet under the ground and one has to descend a flight of steps to lead into an outer room of the temple While getting down the steps one can see to the left six *shivalingas* on a small *pindika*. The *garbhagriha* or inner chamber is divided into two parts, the first one contains a *shivalinga* venerated as Somnath The *linga* is carved in a black stone and is about 9 inches in height and is installed on a marble *pitha*. A hooded cobra made in silver is seen safeguarding Lord Somnath The second compartment is very small as compared to the first one and it contains a black stone image of Damodar Rayaji Facing Damodar Rayaji is a pedestal on which are erected the images of *nandi* (bull), Ganapati and Maruti In the outer room is installed a *nandi*, in usual posture facing Lord Somnath

Shivaratra is celebrated on *Magha* 14, pompously and enthusiastically at the temple when a large number of people throng for *abhisekha*.

Jagadish Temple

Situated at Panchoti, the temple of Jagadish faces the east and can be entered through a massive gate which is decorated with a number of idols such as dwarapalas each on both sides, a trader and a *pandit* Besides, on the top are erected four images of *rishis* or saints in sitting posture performing penance The door leading to the *garbhagriha* is made of stone with some creeper designs over it. The *garbhagriha* contains a wooden *sinhasan* plated in silver with exquisite designs over it. A wooden idol of Jagdish is visible resting on *sinhasan* holding a silver stick in his hand. The *sinhasan* on which the idol is erected is a good specimen of rare architecture. Jagadish is believed to be

jagrit-daivat in the vicinity. It is reported that the devotees of the God offer *handi*, a pot with cooked rice as *naivedya* with great devotion. As soon as the priest chants the *mantras* or hymns, it is said that the pot breaks into four equal pieces automatically which symbolizes the welfare of the concerned party or devotee.

During the *Annakuta* festival celebrated on *Kartika Suddha* 1, the widest assortment of all possible varieties of food dishes, prepared from the new crops, is offered to the God.

Mahalakshmi Mata Temple

The temple of Goddess Mahalakshmi Mata is situated in Makhata and faces the east. The inner chamber contains a marble *pitha* on which is installed in the lotus flower, the idol of the Goddess Mahalakshmi Mata with four arms in standing posture.

The *Navaratra* festival is celebrated at the temple when about 500 persons assemble. During this festival, *garba*, a popular folk dance of the Gujarati women, is the item of special attraction. The participants of *garba* assemble in the main hall and move round in a circle with different steps in pairs or groups inter-twining around a lamp lighted to represent the External Light which is the goddess. The song is generally led by one or two of the participants, the rest following in chorus. Otherwise, a separate singer or group of singers leads the song sitting in the centre of the *garba* or outside it. Time is generally kept in *garbas* and *garbis* by clapping of hands and movement of steps, sometimes accompanied with snapping of fingers.

Jalandhar Shrine

Jalandhar shrine is located on a hillock close to the beach. The shrine is small and is crowned with a dome. It contains a niche wherein a stone with a facial figure of Jalandhar is seen. It is customary to have a look at Jalandhar through a *bari*, a small window.

Gangeshwar

A *shivalinga* known as Gangeshwar is seen in the midst of the rocks on the seashore. As it is situated on the beach, the tidal wave of the roaring sea makes *abhisekha* or bath of the *linga*. To see Gangeshwar one has to get down a few steps At the entrance to the right is a rock on which is carved a figure of *Nagaraja* or cobra which is about 7 to 8 feet in height.

Kankai Shrine

Close to the beach is a hillock full of rocks on which is carved a cave and an idol of Kankai Mata. An enchanting view of the surrounding places can be seen from the hillock.

Chakratirth

Near the Kankai shrine is a beach locally known as *Chakratirth*. An interesting legend is connected with this place. It is believed that Lord Krishna had killed Jalandhar with his disc or *Sudarshan Chakra*. In the sea opposite the beach is a small hillock known as *Bhanslo* where the footprints of Lord Krishna are carved in stone. This place can only be approached when there is low tide.

Shankar Bhagavan Shrine

A flight of steps will lead the visitor into a hollow where a shrine of Shankar Bhagavan is located containing a *shivalinga*. The wall in the shrine has niches where idols of Parvati, Ganapati and Hanuman are seen. There is a well locally known as *Suraj-Var* (well of the Sun God). An idol of the Sun God can be seen just opposite the shrine of Shankar Bhagavan.

Navalakha Parshvanath Temple

Navalakha Parshvanath temple, stands close to the road and faces the north. The inner room is divided into three compartments and contains in all 30 idols, big and small. The main idol is dedicated to Navalakha-Parshvanath carved in marble stone in sitting posture which is installed on a marble pedestal. According to local tradition, the deity derived the name *Navalakha* because it was decorated formerly with valuable ornaments amounting to Rs 9,00,000 00 or *navalakha*. A festival known as *Paryuson* is observed with traditional glory on *Bhadrapada* 1 to 8.

Jama Masjid

Jama Masjid is situated in the main bazaar close to the roadside. In front of the *masjid* is an open space where a tank is seen full of water with a replica of a lotus flower made in cement at the centre. The *masjid* is well-designed and is constructed in stone masonry having six domes above. It is crowned with four minarets at four corners. The *masjid* has a prayer hall which can accommodate about 500 people for reciting *namaz* It is supported on 84 pillars and 32 pilasters made of stone plastered with cement. The inner room is beautifully designed and glass chandeliers are hung from the ceiling.

Daily *namaz* is held at the *masjid* besides a special *namaz* on every Friday. *Ramzan*, *Bakri-Id*, *Muharram* and *Id-e-Milad* are the celebrations held here.

VANAKBARA

Vanakbara is a village in Diu located at 20°43'00" North Latitude and 70°53'00" East Longitude, at a distance of 13 kilometres from Diu, the headquarters of the taluka bearing the same name, and covers an area of 402 hectares. It has a population of 4,971 as per the Census of 1971. Bajra, rice and fish form the staple food of the people. The village has been provided with electricity and is connected with other towns by black topped roads. The village has a post office. Educational facilities to the village population are provided by two primary schools. A dispensary caters to the health needs of the people. Tanks and wells form the main sources of water supply. Five co-operative societies are functioning in the village.

Vanakbara Jetty

Vanakbara jetty is linked by a tarred road and is considered as a fishing centre. Most of the fisherfolk have their canoes anchored near the jetty. Though predominantly a fish centre, the jetty is sometimes utilised for carrying passengers to and fro.

* * *

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF FISHES FOUND IN THE DISTRICT OF DIU

Serial No.	Scientific name	Popular name	Local name
1	*Pampus argentius*	Silver Pomfret	*Vichuda*
2	*Pampus sinesis*	White Pomfret	*Pathu*
3	*Parastromateus niger*	Black Pomfret	*Halva*
4	*Harpodon neherus*	Bombay Duck	*Bumla*
5	*Coilia dussumeri*	Golden anchovy	*Mandeli*
6	*Otolithus sp.*		*Duma, Tura*
7	*Penous indicus*	Prawns	*Ghingha, Zondia*
8	*Metapenous monoceros*	Prawns	*Ghingha, Zondia*
9	*Parapenaeopsis stylifier*	Prawns	*Ghingha, Zondia*
10	*Hilsha ilisha*	Indian shad	*Chakshi*
11	*Hilisha toli*	Herrings	*Palwa*
12	*Chirocetrus dorab*	Silver bar	*Dai, Karli*
13	*Cybium commersoni* *Cybium guttatum*	Seer fish	*Surmai*
14	*Chorenemus sp*	Leather jacket	*Zag*
15	*Arius sp*	Cat fish	*Khaga, Zingala*
16	*Trichurus sp.*	Ribbon fish	*Patti*
17	*Muraenosex sp.*	Eel	*Wam*
18	*Pseudosciana dicanthus*	Jew fish	*Ghol*
19	*Polynemus indicus*	Thread fish	*Dara*
20	*Polynemus tetradactylus*	Indian Salmon	*Rawas*
21	*Charcharius sp*	Dog fish (Shark)	*Magara*
22	*Zygena sp*	Hammerheaded shark	*Canner*
23	*Pristis sp.*	Saw fish	*Churiya*
24	*Nacine sp.*	Ray fish	*Tarabla*
25	*Trigon sp*	Sting ray	*Tarabla*
26	*Lutijanus sp.*	Perches	*Ratra, Kokra*
27		Lobsters	*Titon*
28	*Beton sp*	Full bleak	*Tola*
29	*Mugilidae sp*	Mullets	*Boi, Sigdi*
30	*Sillago suhama*	Lady fish	*Gungini*

APPENDIX 2

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE LIVE-STOCK POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AS PER 11TH QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS HELD IN 1972.

Item		Number
I. *Cattle*		
(*a*) Males over 3 years—		
(1) Used for breeding only		2
(2) Used for both breeding and work		32
(3) Used for work only —		
(i) castrated		1,031
(ii) uncastrated		18
(4) Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work		35
(5) Total males over 3 years		1,118
(*b*) Females over 3 years—		
(1) Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—		
(i) in milk on 15th April 1972		158
(ii) dry		237
(iii) not calved even once		2
(iv) total		397
(2) Total females over 3 years		397
(*c*) Young stock—		
(1) Under 1 year	Male	118
	Female	116
	Total	234
(2) 1 to 3 years	Male	164
	Female	124
	Total	288
(3) Total 3 years and under	Male	282
	Female	240
	Total	522
(*d*) Total cattle	Male	1,400
	Female	637
	Total	2,037
II. *Buffaloes*		
(*a*) Males over 3 years—		
(1) Used for work only—castrated		1
(2) Total males over 3 years		1
(*b*) Females over 3 years—		
(1) Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—		
(i) in milk on 15th April 1972		39
(ii) dry		41
(iii) total		80
(2) Total females over 3 years		80

APPENDIX 2—contd.

Item		Number
(*c*) Young stock—		
(1) Under 1 year ..	Male	1
	Female	11
	Total	12
(2) 1 to 3 years	Male	3
	Female	21
	Total	24
(3) Total 3 years and under ..	Male	4
	Female	32
	Total	36
(*d*) Total buffaloes	Male	5
	Female	112
	Total	117
III. *Total bovine*—	Male	1,405
	Female	749
	Total	2,154
IV. *Sheep*—		
(1) Under 1 year	Male	4
	Female	10
	Total	14
(2) 1 year and over	Male	6
	Female	26
	Total	32
(3) Total sheep		46
V. *Goats*—		
(1) Under 1 year .. .	Male	81
	Female	216
	Total	297
(2) 1 year and over .. .	Male	38
	Female	505
	Total	543
(3) Total goats . ..		840
VI. *Horses and ponies*		
(1) Over 3 years	Male	4
	Female	2
	Total	6
(2) Total horses and ponies ..	Male	4
	Female	2
	Total	6
VII. *Donkeys*	Male	15
	Female	36
	Total	51
VIII. *Total live-stock* . ..		3,097

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

DIU DISTRICT

Y 4090—III-9

DIRECTORY OF

DIU

Village/Town name in English ; Village, town name in Devnagari	Direction ; Travelling distance	Area (hectares) ; Pop ; Houses ; House-holds ; Agriculturists	Post office ; Distance
1	2	3	4
ıcharvada बुचरवाडा	W 2 0	1817 ; 4401 ; 1100; 1100 ; 700	Vanak bara ; 4.0
u दीव	. . .	10 sq. kms. ; 5123 ; 1250 ; 1193 ; 37	Local
dam फुदम	W 2 0	1014 ; 1227 ; 316 ; 315 ; 23	Diu ; 2.0
ıoghla घोघला	N 0.5	207 ; 7329 ; 1471 ; 1441 ; 4	Local
ıbor सिम्बोर	N 30.0	91 ; 994 ; 174 ; 174 ; N.A.	Ghoghla ; 22.0
ıakbara वणाकबारा	E 12 0	402 ; 4971 ; 1300 ; 1000 ; 500	Local

*For explanations of Column headings, symbols and abbreviations used,

VILLAGES AND TOWNS*

DISTRICT

Port/Wharf Jetty ; Distance	Railway station ; Distance	Motor stand ; Distance	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Diu ; 2.0	Delwada ; 18.0	Local	W.	5Sl (pr) ; 2Cs ; 5tl ; dml ; Sinjli Fr-May ; Nagoa beach.
Local	Delwada ; 9.0	Local	W. p.	7Sl (3pr, 2m, 2h) ; 2Bld ; 2Bal mandirs ; 2 Sanskrit Pathshalas ; 4Cs ; Gauri Trij Mela-Ct ; Chaitri Mela-Ct ; Chaitri Paurnima-Ct ; Janmashtami Mela-Sra ; 5tl ; Cch ; 2mq ; 2dg ; 5dml , cvd ; H ; Dp , Vet. Dp ; St. Paul's Cch ; Panikot fort; Jagdish tl ; Somnath tl ; Chakra tirtha.
Diu ; 2.0	Delwada ; 11.0	Local	W.	Sl (pr) ; Bld ; Cs ; 3tl ; Cch ; dg ; dml ; cvd ; Gangeshwar tl ; Bhairavdhar tl.
Local	Delwada ; 9.0	Local	W. p.	3Sl (2pr, h) ; 2Cs ; 8tl ; mq ; Dp.
Diu ; 30.0	Delwada , 13.0	Local	W.	
Local	Delwada ; 25.0	Local	W. p.	3Sl (2pr, h) , 3Cs ; Sanskrutik Yuvak Mandal ; Bal Mandir ; Shivratri Fr-Mg ; Gudi Padwa-Ct ; Janmashtami Fr-Sra ; Idd ; SHC ; dml ; sea-shore.

Directory of Villages and Towns, Part I—Goa may please be seen.

A LIST OF SPELLINGS OF PLACE NAMES

DIU DISTRICT

Spellings of place-names as approved by the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (As adopted in the Gazetteer Volume)	Spellings of place-names as approved by the Survey of India	Spellings of place-names as approved by the General Advisory Body of the Goa Gazetteer Editorial Board	Spellings of place-names as written in Devnagari
1	2	3	4
Bhucharvada	Bacharwara	Bucharvada	बुचरवाडा
Diu	Diu	Diu	दीव
Fudam	Phudam	Fudam	फुदम
Ghoghla	Gogola	Ghoghla	घोघला
Simbor	Simar	Simbar	सिम्बर
Vanakbara	Brancawara	Vanakbara	वणाकबारा

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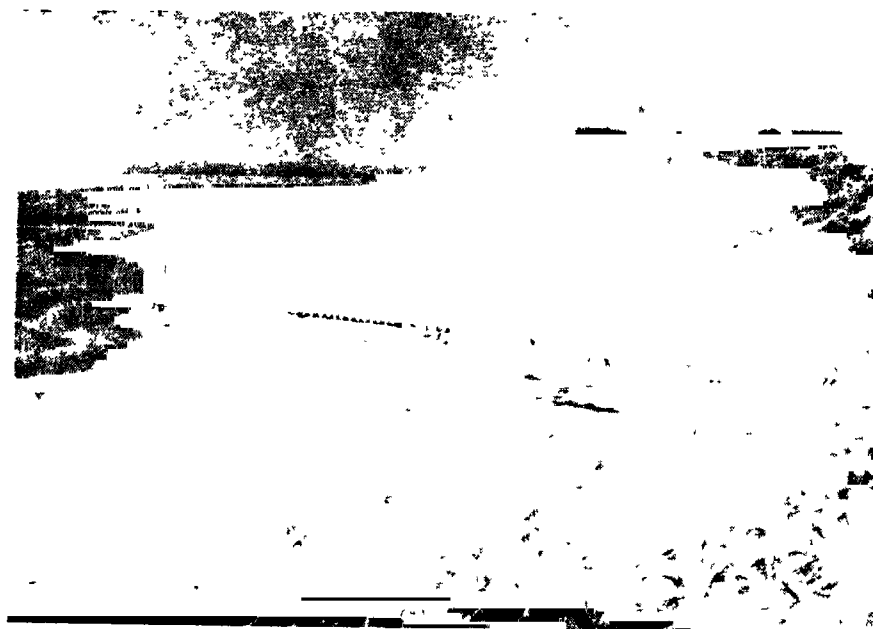
LIST OF PLATES

GOA DISTRICT

DAMAN DISTRICT

DIU DISTRICT

1. Arvalem Caves, Arvalem, Bicholim
(C. 6th Cen. A.D.)

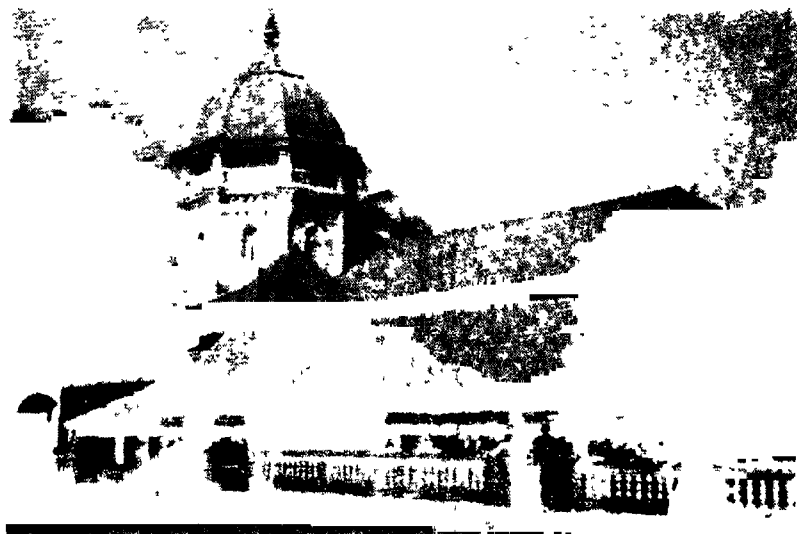
2. Maem Lake, Maem, Bicholim

3. Fort of Aguada, Candolim

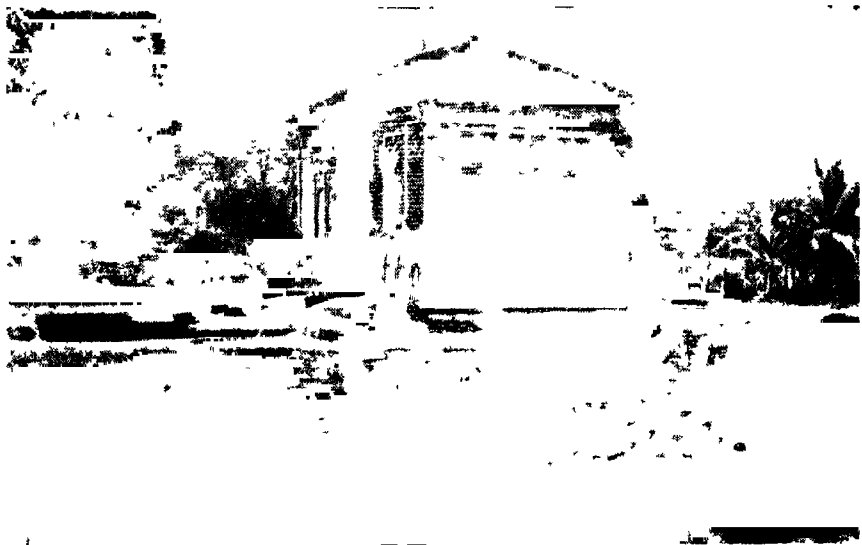
4. Reis Magos Fort, Reis Magos (Verem)

5. Colva Beach, Colva

6. Dona Paula Point, Caranzalem, Panaji

7. Mahadeva Temple, Surla (Tambdi)
(C. 13th Cen. A.D.)

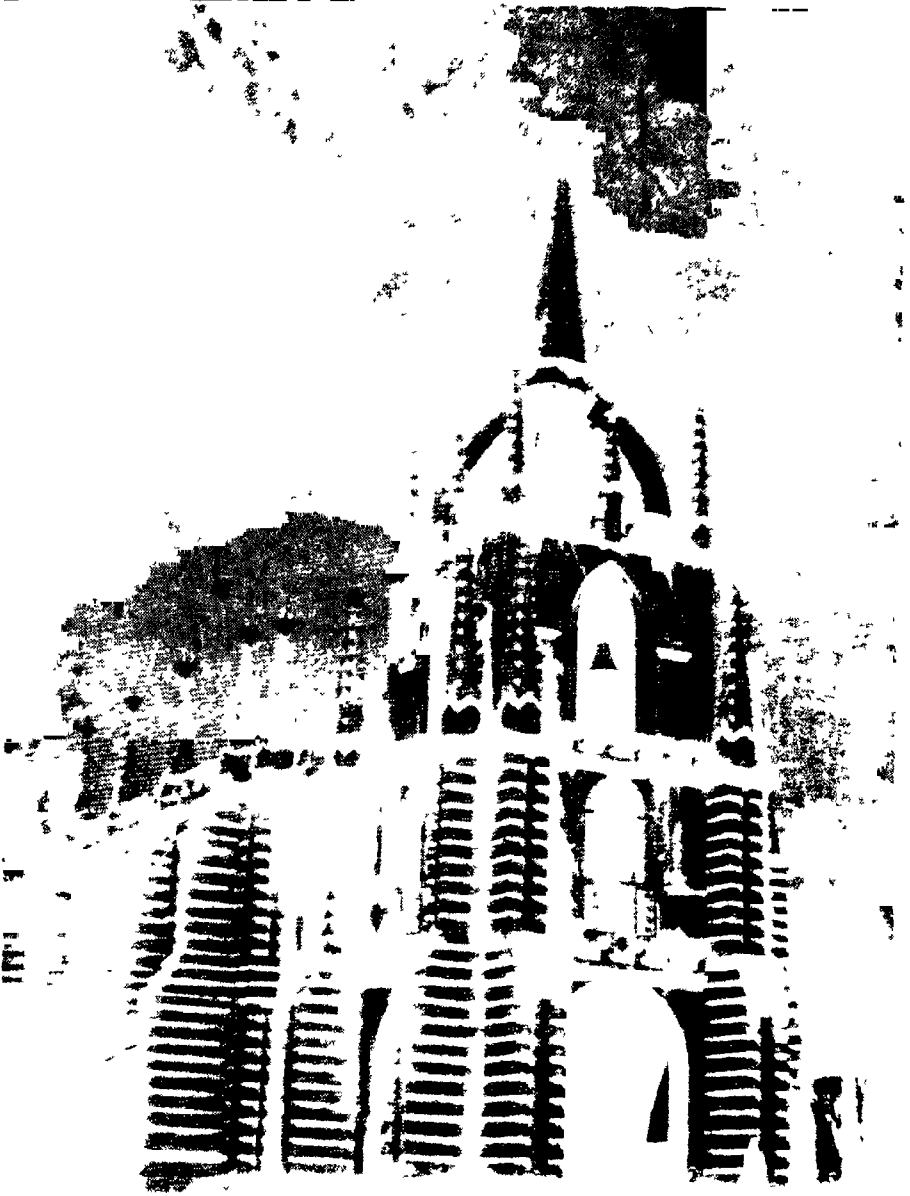
8. Mangesh Temple, Priol (Mangeshi)

9. Mahalasa Narayani Temple, Priol (Mhardol)

10 Saptakoteshwar Temple, Naroa

11. Safa Shabouri Masjid, Ponda

12. See Cathedral, Old Goa

13. Basilica of Bom Jesus, Old Goa

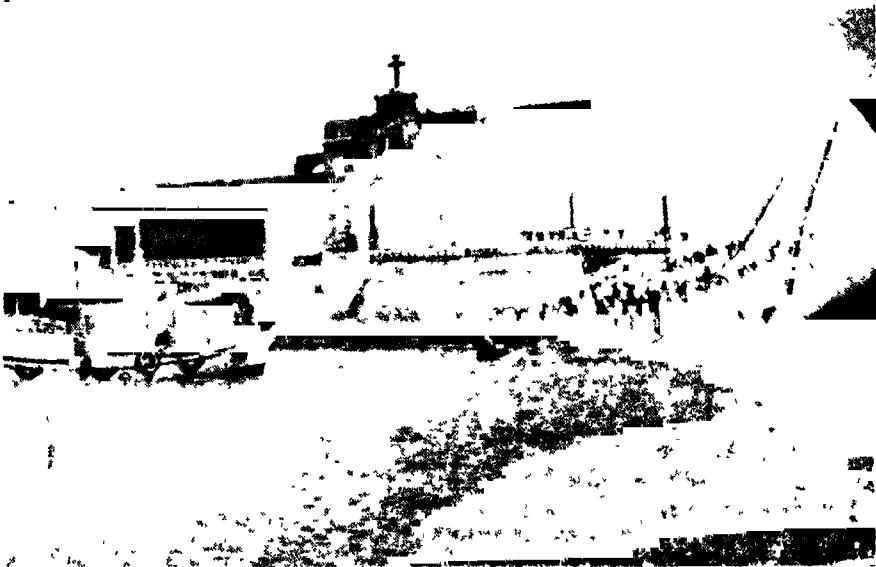
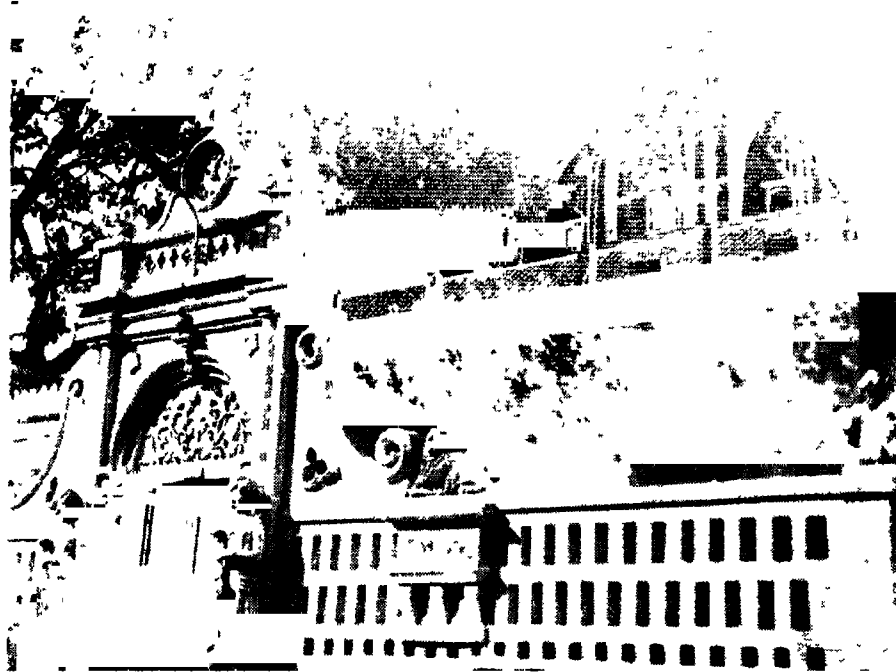
14. Silver Casket of St. Francis Xavier, Old Goa

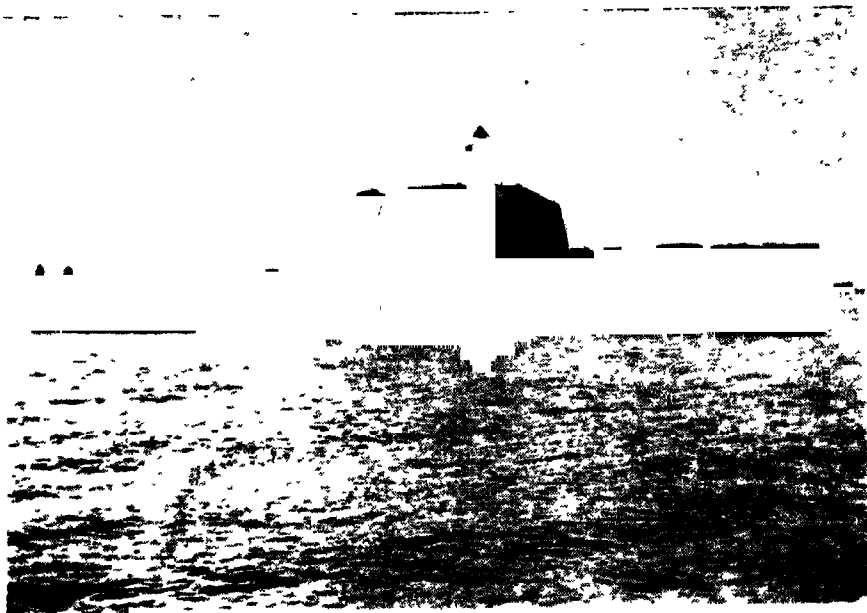
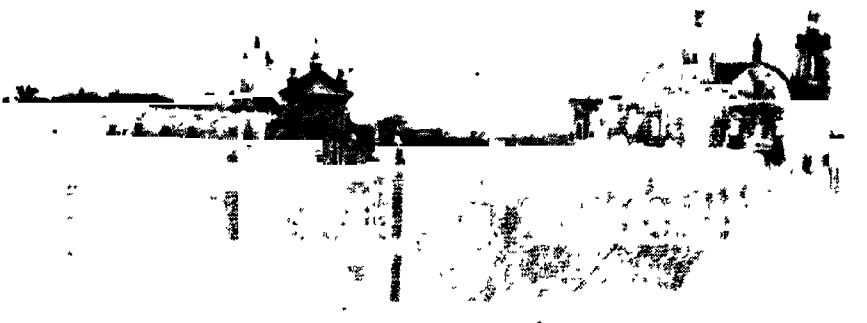
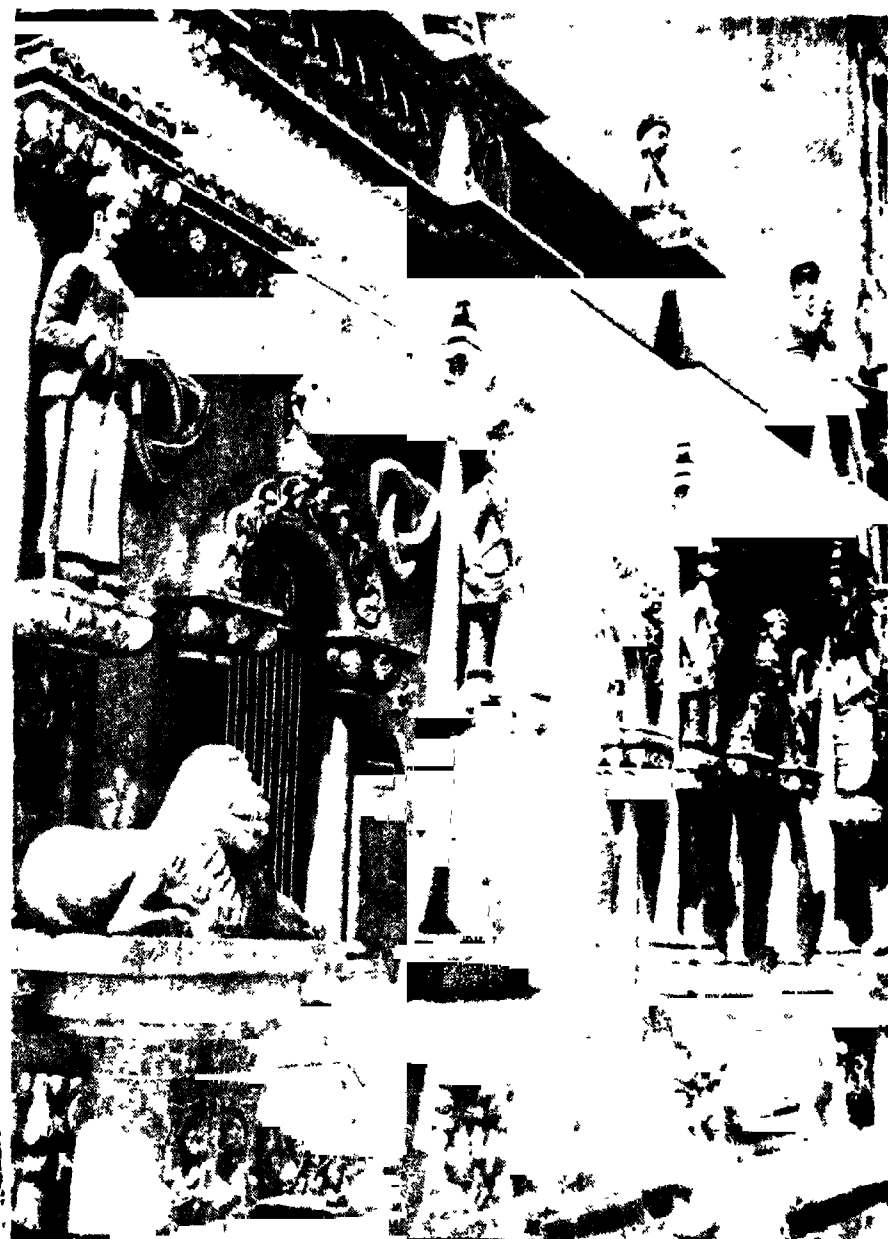
15. Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception, Panaji

16. Church of Mae de Deus, Saligao

17. Statue of Mahatma Gandhi, Old Goa

18. Statue of Abbe Faria (Father of modern Hypnotism), Panaji

19. Dudh-Sagar Waterfalls, Sonauli

1. Church of Our Lady of Remedies, Moti Daman

2 Fort of Daman, Nani Daman

3. Satya Narayan Temple, Nani Daman

4. Nurani Mosque, Nani Daman

1. Fortress of Panikot, Diu

2. St. Paul's Church, Diu

3. Jagadish Temple, Dia

4. Jama Masjid, Diu

ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Ashoka's Inscriptions.
AKG	Ajacha va Kalacha Gomantak.
A. R. B. I. S. M.	Annual Report of Bharat Itihas Samashodhaka Mai
A R. S. I. E.	Annual Report of South Indian Epigraphy.
ASSENTOS	Assentos do Conselho do Estado.
BARROS	Asia de Joao de Barros.
B. G.	Bombay Gazetteers.
BIKER	Collecção de tratados e concertos de pazes que o India Portuguesa fez com os reis e senhores com relações nas partes da Asia e Africa Oriental principio da conquista ate ao fim do seculo xviii
B. S. I.	Baroda State Inscriptions.
BISM	Bharat Itihas Samshodhaka Mandal.
CASTANHEDA	Historia do Descrobrimento e conquista da In Portugueses.
C. I. I.	Corpus Inscritionum Indicarum.
COMMENTARIOS	Commentarios do Grande Afonso D'Albuquerque
COM. DALB	Commentarios do Grande Afonso D'Albuquerque.
CORREIA	Lendas da India
DANVERS	The Portuguese in India.
D'COSTA	The Christianisation of Goa Islands : 1510-1567.
E. C.	Epigraphia Carnatica by Levis Rice (12 volumes) I 1848-1905.
E. I.	Epigraphia Indica, Archaeological Survey of India,
I. A.	The Indian Antiquary (Journal) Bombay.
J. B. B. R. A.S.	Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society,
J. B. I. S. M.	Journal of Bharat Itihas Samshodhaka Mandal, Pu
J. B. H. S.	Journal of the Bombay Historical Society, Bombay
J. N. S. I.	Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Benar
MAR	Mysore Archaeological Report.
N. I. A.	New Indian Antiquary (Journal), Pune.
OP	O Oriente Portugues (Portuguese Journal) Bastora-(
PM	Portugueses e Maratas
PMS	Portugeja Marathe Sambandh.
PSE	The Portuguese Seaborne Empire, 1415-1825.
QJMS	Quarterly Journal of Mystic Society.
SC	Shivaji no Concao in Boletim do Instituto Vasco-da
SGP	Gomantak Panchaya by B V. Sanvardekar.
SIE	South Indian Epigraphy.
SIM	Selected Inscriptions from Maharashtra.
SMHD	Sources of Medieval History of Deccan.
SSHG	A Short History of Goa by C. F. Saldanha
WHITEWAY	The Rise of the Portuguese Power in India, 1497-15:

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